DEC 27 1938

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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VOL. XXVI NO. 306 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Sardar Vallabhbhai Flies To Rajkot

Response To Thakore's Invitation

Parleys Begin At Rajmahal In Presence Of Rajasaheb Of Dhrangadhra

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Bombay for Rajkot by a specially chartered plane of the Air Services of India Ltd., on Sunday afternoon, on invitation from Thakore, in connection with negotiations for a settlement.

The plane left Bombay at about 1-30 p. m., and reached Rajkot two hours later. There were no passengers when it returned to Bombay at about 6-20 p. m.

The invitation from the State authorities, it is understood, was received by Sardar Vallabhbhai this morning. There seems to have been a message from the State subjects also in this connection, received about an hour later. Sardar Patel immediately arranged for a special 'plane to convey him to Rajkot.

Demands Of Rajkot State Subjects

RAJKOT, Dec. 25.
(By Trunk Telephone)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here in the evening accompanied by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and Mr. Pandya, on invitation from the Thakore. He flew from Bombay in a specially chartered plane.

The circumstances that led to this unexpected development are interesting: It is understood a copy of the statement of Shri. Darbar Gopaldas made in the court had been sent to the Thakore who on reading it, was greatly moved. He seems to have sent a message to Mr. Anantrai Pattani at Bhavnagar expressing his willingness to have a talk with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Later, Mr. Nanabhai of Dakshinamurti came to Bombay with a message from Mr. Pattani and discussed the situation for over a day.

The Thakore seems to have sent a telegraphic message to Sardar Vallabhbhai on Sunday morning expressing his desire to have a talk with the Sardar with a view to explore the avenues of a settlement. Sardar Patel responded to the invitation reaching Rajkot the same evening by plane.

LATER:

On his arrival, Sardar Vallabhbhai had parleys with Thakore Saheb at Rajmahal, in the presence of the Rajasaheb of Dhrangadhra, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Mr. Kanjibhai Vakil and Mr. Chudgar, Bar-at-Law.

The subjects of Rajkot demand that there should be a thorough inquiry into the part played by Mr. Veerawalla, the ex-Dewan, in the State politics. They also insist that he should not be re-instated in any circumstances.

Two Dozen Arrests On Sunday

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Dec. 25.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi is expected to come here shortly.

To-day in Azad Chowk meeting about two dozen speakers were arrested, but were released later. But Dictator Ganjanan Joshi, Mr. Balwantrai Mehta and Dr. Mohanlal Parakh were taken to jail.

There is a rumour that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has come here but so far it is not confirmed.

To-day under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Mandal Mr. Bhadrukumar Yagnik gave a lecture regarding the duty of a journalist in national development.

Two volunteers were arrested when they were going to village Bedi.

New Developments Expected

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Dec. 25.

About 50 satyagrahi prisoners were brought to-day to Rajkot from Sardhar Jail.

It is understood that the statement of Darbar Gopaldas according to his desire, was sent to the Thakoresaheb. It is expected some new developments will take place.

One more branch of the Praja Parishad was opened in Dharmendrasinhji Cloth Market.

ARRESTS AT RAJKOT ON SATURDAY

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Dec. 25.

Darbargadh picketing arrests on Saturday were six. The Secretariat at Darbargadh is closed for Xmas.

Police attached Mulshanker Girdherlal, political prisoner's property for recovery of fine of Rs. 300.

All political prisoners are being brought to Rajkot from Sardhar Jail to be accommodated in Paddock stables recently repaired.

Mrs. Bhaktiba Desai addressed a women's meeting at Sardhar.

At Azad Chowk 22 were arrested. All were released later.

Messrs. Hargovind Pandya, Bhadrashanker Yagnik and Kushalchand Shah were released after completing their sentence. Mrs. Maniben Hirani was released owing to ill-health.

The Thakoresaheb is to start to-day on Shikar trip with the Agency European Officers and after returning from there a dinner party at his palace for Agency Resident and also other European officers will be held. In all 88 members, including representatives of villages of Rajkot State Praja Pratinidhi Sabha have tendered their resignations.

WEEK'S SUSPENSION FOR PICKETING

RAJKOT, Dec. 24.

The picketing at Darbargarh passed off uneventfully to-day, except for about six arrests.

Picketing here has been suspended as the offices will be closed for

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

SWADESHISM FOR MUSLIMS

Rasul Khan's Appeal To His Coreligionists At Baroda Conference

NAVSARI, Dec 24.

Presiding over the fifth session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference to-day, Mr. Rasul Khan Pathan, member of the State Representative Assembly made an appeal to his co-religionsts in the State to go in for higher education in larger number, to go in for Swadeshism, to be united and to be broadminded in their outlook.

Referring to the popular agitation for constitutional reforms in various States and in Baroda, he complimented His Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad, the ruler of Baroda on the reforms already introduced in the State and hoped that His Highness's progressive spirit would not stop with the past reforms but would satisfy the growing ambitions of the people as it was always desirable to run administrations with understanding between the administration and the subjects of the administration.—United Press

Russo-Japanese Fishery

TOKIO Dec. 24.

It is officially stated that M. Litvinoff has informed the Japanese Ambassador that the Soviet is prepared to continue fishery negotiations early next year.—Reuter.

Gen. Anido Dead

BURGOS, Dec. 24.

The death has occurred of General Martinez Anido, Nationalist Minister of Public Order.—Reuter.

REFUGE FOR GERMAN JEWS

Mr. Briscoe's Plans For Financing Transference Overseas

WARSAW, Dec. 24.

The desperate plight of 7,000 Jews expelled from Germany who for nearly two months have been sheltered in barns and stables at Zbonszyn on the Polish-German frontier is being investigated by Mr Robert Briscoe, a member of Eire Parliament.

Mr. Briscoe, who has had interviews with Dr. Beck and representatives of the newly formed Jewish Colonisation Committee in Poland is occupied with a plan to finance the transference of refugees overseas.

It is understood that he will put a proposition before the Government under which Poland will supply a sum of money on the understanding that a further sum will be subscribed by the Polish Jewry and International Jewish organisations.

Polish Jews have already begun to subscribe. It is believed that Mr. Briscoe is also contemplating a scheme of financing mass emigration of Jews from Poland.—Reuter

[illegible] Fatal Fall

PARIS, Dec. 24.

Howard Nankivell, a treasurer in Cyprus and identified as an Englishman born in Jamaica was killed by a fall from a train on December 21. He was Deputy Colonial Secretary in Trinidad at the time of the rioting in June 1937, when 14 were killed and came to prominence on account of a speech in connection with the outbreak which he made in the Legislative Council.—Reuter.

REBEL ATTACKS REPULSED

Spanish Premier Suspends Death Sentences

BARCELONA, Dec 26.

Nationalist attacks continued in the Tremp and Seros sectors, says a communique. Although Nationalists realised some advantages at a great loss to themselves Republican troops were able to repulse furious attacks in the Tremp sector. Battle is furious near Mayals, Sarraoca Torrebasa and Mardecans. Four foreign machines were brought down in aerial combat.

Dr. Negrin in a broadcast to all Spaniards has announced suspension of the death sentences already pronounced for high treason, espionage and rebellion. The suspension will also apply to persons, who might be sentenced to death in future.

He declared that a decree was being published immediately authorising all officials, civil and military, except those charged with high treason, espionage and rebellion, to ask for the return of their rights.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CABINET

Bardoli Meeting To Be Held On Jan. 11

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

The All-India Congress Committee announces that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee which was to be held at Bardoli on January 7 has now been postponed to January 11, 1939.—A. P.

NATIONALISTS' FURTHER ADVANCE

BURGOS, Dec. 24.

The "Nationalists" claim a 15 mile advance at the end of the second day of their Catalan offensive.

The field headquarters report that troops are pushing steadily forward and forces in the north have captured an important position on Mount Cabezualo and forces in the south on the Segre front by mid-day entered the towns of Sarroca, Mayals, Llardecans, Torrebese and Alcant.

It is stated that all is quiet in Balaguer and Lerida sectors, despite reports of successful Republican attacks there.—Reuter.

Railways Under War Minister's Control

BARCELONA, Dec. 25.

A decree is published placing railways under the control of the War Minister.—Reuter.

FRESH OUTRAGES IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, Dec. 24.

Assem Nashahibi, a cousin of Fakhry Bey Nashahibi, Leader of the Opposition party, was shot at and wounded in the market place in the old city this afternoon.

Bombs were thrown and shots fired at the house of another cousin of Fakhry Bey here last night, but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

SUBHAS' PRESS INTERVIEW TO-DAY

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will give interview to the Press at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Monday) at the residence of Mr. Nathalal Parikh, Marine Drive.

Prince Konoye 'Breathes Hot & Cold'

"Disguised Attempt At Political Dismemberment Of China"

CHUNGKING: DEC. 24.

"A DISGUISED ATTEMPT AT THE POLITICAL DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA" is a Chinese Foreign Office spokesman's description of Prince Konoye's statement on December 22.

He declared that it was no different from the Japanese Government's previous statements. Prince Konoye on the one hand announces the respect of his Government for the sovereignty of China and on the other hand, announces the determination of Japan to continue her military occupation and force China to sign an anti-Communist pact. While declaring that Japan has no territorial designs in China, Prince Konoye in the same breath demands the right to station troops in China as well as the transformation of inner Mongolia into a so-called special anti-Communist district. Such demands constitute a disguised attempt at the political dismemberment of China.

With regard to the so-called rights of domicile and trade in the interior of China which the Japanese desire, Japan is using her military forces and bogus regimes to push, with all her might, a comprehensive scheme of economic penetration covering the whole of China, exclusively for Japan's own interest.

The declaration that Japan does not wish to monopolise or dominate over China or restrict the interest of third powers, is entirely insincere.—Reuter.

MAULANA AZAD LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is leaving Allahabad for Calcutta this evening.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving for Lucknow to-night whence he will proceed to Fyzabad. Pandit Nehru is not keeping quite well, and has declined to join the procession at Fyzabad in connection with the Political Conference over which he will preside.

He hoisted the national flag this morning in the Mohammad Ali Park.—United Press.

Subhas' Clarion Call To Close Up Ranks

Securing Power At Centre Essential

Our Struggle Not Over Yet: We Must Face Realities Of Situation

Exhortation To Improve Congress Organisationally

(Exclusive To The "Chronicle")

"The Next Session of the Congress will be a landmark in our political history. Before we assemble there, let us put our house in order, close up our ranks and improve the Congress organisationally—in strength, purity and discipline. Only then will the Tripuri Congress be able to give the marching order for the attainment of Purna Swaraj."

Thus said Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in a message to the citizens of Bombay, on the eve of his departure for Wardha.

"I regret very much" continued the Congress President "that owing to continued indisposition, I have not been able to participate in any public functions or to address any public meetings during the last few days; but before I leave Bombay on my South-India tour, I should like to give in a few words the substance of what I would have said if I had the opportunity of addressing public meetings of the citizens of Bombay.

CONGRESS GAINS IN PRESTIGE

"There is no doubt that since the Congress decided on office-acceptance in the provinces in July 1937 it has gained considerably in the strength and prestige. This would not have been possible if our Ministers had not acquitted themselves so creditably. At the same time it has to be noted that during the last 18 months the attention of our country, and many of our prominent men in particular has been darwn towards purely parliamentary activities. This is, perhaps, more noticeable where Congress Ministries have been functioning. No Congressman can, however, afford to forget that our political mission remains unfulfilled and that Purna Swaraj has yet to be won. It would be the height of folly to think for one moment that our struggle is over, and that we have settled down once for all to a humdrum constitutional life. Happily, the agitation and struggle is now going on in the Indian States are serving to make us conscious of the realities of the Indian situation.

WANTED POWER AT CENTRE

"I believe that our experience of Provincial Autonomy has convinced us, that any large-scale measure of national reconstruction is hardly possible without power at the Centre. Consequently, acceptance of office instead of causing a drift towards constitutionalism should as a matter of fact urge on us the necessity of winning full political power at an early date. It has been repeated ad nauseam that the time is propitious for the achievement of Purna Swaraj. Nevertheless this statement is so true that it will bear repetition. Whether we shall succeed in winning Purna Swaraj at an early date or not, depends on the state of our own organisation. The Congress is the army which we hope to win our freedom—without a fight if possible, through a fight if necessary

IMPROVE CONGRESS' PURITY AND STRENGTH

Let us, therefore, devote all our attention improving the Congress organisationally—its discipline, purity and strength. If our non-violent army is in a perfect condition and if we remain ever vigilant, we can face with confidence and hope any situation that may arise. And whatever developments may take place in the near future, we shall be able to emerge triumphant.

STOP PRESS

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Diesel Engine Fitters.—Applications are invited for two vacancies as Diesel Engine Fitters for Military Harbour duty launch. Qualifications:—Diesel Engines and a Fitters with Watchkeeping experience on Marine Diesel Engines and a working Knowledge of small electrical generating plant. Pay:—As Engine Drivers 1st Class Rs 125-5-150. Apply in writing on or before 29th December 1938, stating age, educational and technical qualifications and practical experience with copies of certificates to the Captain Superintendent, His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay. (11178)

Wanted a compounder for a dispensary in Fort. Apply with certificates and particulars to Box No. 11178 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted competent Managing Clerk for Solicitors' Office LL.B. preferred. Write stating qualifications and minimum salary to Box 11182, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Bhedwar House, opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 1st Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Also Ground Floor 2 rooms, Kitchen. Apply 'Phone: 26455.

Airy 1st and 3rd Floors, "Sunama House," Cumballa Hill, 7 Westerly facing bedrooms with attached bath dressing rooms. Also Ground Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Liftman, on premises, or Phone 26455.

Airy two-room tenements with bath and water tap, Taraporevala Buildings, Gowalia Tank. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply Phone 26455.

"Fravie House," opposite Marine Line Station, spacious showroom, admeasuring 2,500 sq. ft. Apply Phone 26453. (10141)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Airy lighted office premises, Kitab Mahal and Empire Building, Hornby Road, reduced rents. Apply Liftman on Premises, or Phone 26455.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, Ghatkopar. A general course of one month in Educational theory and practice (useful for S.T.C. candidates) from the 16th January 1939, at the R.R. College, Matunga. Nominal Fee Rs. 5. For details apply to the Principal, S.T.T. Institute, Ghatkopar, before the 5th January, 1939. (11166)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 13031 M. V. of 1938.

With reference to draft notification No. 5653 M. V., dated the 6th June, 1938, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and published at page No. 1137 of Part 1 of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 9-6-1938, it is notified that the Commissioner of Police in exercise of the powers conferred on him under Rule 22 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1915, prohibits the use of all warning devices, other than bulb horns of approved type, on motor vehicles registered before or after 1-4-1939 within the limits of the City of Bombay.

(Sd.) W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1938.

10193

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED upto 31st December, 1938, for purchase of the following Properties belonging to the Gondal State:—

1. Shantibhuvan with adjoining houses, servants' quarters, garages, etc., with an area of nearly 10,215 sq. yards, situated at Pedder Road.

2. Vacant plots at Juhu measuring about 58,000 sq. yards exclusive of the Bungalow with 5,000 sq. yards.

The State is desirous to dispose off both the properties together and offers may be sent to the Dewan, Gondal State, likewise, who on reference will supply a copy of terms and conditions of sale.

Further information, if required, may be obtained from Mr. Bhagwanlal P. Worah, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

The State does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

9869.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel. D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9857)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Artificial Crepe Yarn No. 100 and 120. Dull and Bright in 2000, 2200, 2400 and 2500 twists per meter Left and Right both. Enquire personally details terms, etc. from Ram Prakash Ohri, 1st Floor Sital Mahal. Balkeshwar from 9 a. m. to 12 a. m. on Saturday the 24th, Sunday the 25th and Monday the 26th instant or Ring Phone No. 41254 between 9 a. m. to 12 a. m. to make appointments. Brokers assured good commission. Also wanted Artificial Yarn No. 120 600 Twists per meter. Dull and Half Dull. (11177)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Forgery Detection Bureau: 20 Hamam St., Bombay, Director Parmeshwar Dayal, M.A., Handwriting Expert. (11068)

Public Notices

THE UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., MADRAS.

(Estd. 1906)

WE HAVE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE that our BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE will be SHIFTED to our OWN BUILDING on SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD as from the 27th December, 1938, and as from that date our address will be as follows:—

"UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING"
Top Floor,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.

56, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
23-12-1938.

D. V. DESHPANDE,
Branch Manager.

(10177).

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned in his Office, College of Engineering, Poona, upto 12 noon on 19th January 1939 for the supply of the following articles to newly admitted Degree and Diploma students of the year 1939-40:—

(1) Drawing instruments . . . . 150 sets approx.
(2) Workshop tools (Carpentry and Chipping) 150 sets approx.
(3) Boiler Suits. . . . . 150 sets approx.

Preference will be given to articles of Indian manufacture if the quality is satisfactory.

Tenders must specify in all cases whether the articles offered are of Indian manufacture or imported.

For details of articles and conditions of tender, application should be made to the Principal.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

W. X. MASCARENHAS,
Principal,
College of Engineering,
Poona.

Poona,
Dated, 23rd December, 1933.

10191

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Auction Sale TO-DAY, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), modern household and office furniture, German make Grand Piano, Radio set, Gramophone, pictures, clock, safe, glassware, crockery, platedware, motor car, etc., at No. 12, Rampart Row, near S. Rose & Co., Fort. On view. Auctioneers: D. MISTRY & Co., Tel. No. 22801.

EASTERN AUCTION Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Safe, H.M.V. Gramophone, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, Harmoniums, Bronze Figures, etc.

TO-DAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.
Radha Films'
BENGALI TALKIE:
KRISHNA–SUDAMA
Starring:
KANAN BALA
AT
THE WEST-END
Running Usually—Ranjit's
Prof. VAMAN, M. Sc.
To-day: 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

A Premier Mythological Masterpiece
"SRI KANTHA LEELA"
(Tamil)
Morning Show at 10 a.m.
at
PLAZA
To-day Only.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY SPECIAL SHOW AT 10 A.M.
ERROL FLYNN
BETTE DAVIS
In Warner Bros.' Dramatic Hit
THE
SISTERS SISTERS SISTERS
(By Arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)

WELLINGTON
DAILY 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.
Celebrated Stage Hit leaps to new fame on the screen!
M.-G.-M. Super-Musical!
JEANNETTE MACDONALD
NELSON EDDIE
in
"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
with
WALTER PIDGEON
LEO CARRILLO
BUDDY EBSEN
and a mighty cast of 10,000.
Plans Open. 'Phone 22606.
TO-DAY MONDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
LAUREL & HARDY
Comic Cuts
"Midnight Patrol"—"Oliver the Eighth"—"Their First Mistake"—"Towed in a Hole".

In 6th Glorious Week
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA INDUSTRIAL INDIA
STARRING:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
The Greatest Entertainment Picture of 1938, Packed with Comedy — Romance — Music — Drama — Thrills!
See It During The Holidays!
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NEW TIMINGS:
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE AT 1-45 P.M.

The GREATEST MUSICAL OF 1938
New Theatres' Musical HIT
THE STREET SINGER
Starring:—
KANAN & SAIGAL.
To-day Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA

INDORE AFFAIRS

Application Of Princes' Protection Act Not Demanded

The Publicity Officer, Indore State writes:—

With regard to a report regarding Indore appearing in your issue of the 29th November. I am sorry the facts mentioned in it are absolutely without foundation. The statements that the Indore Government have demanded protection under the Princes' Protection Act and that they have induced the neighbouring States to do likewise are without any foundation.

In regard to the statement about what is called "baseless and misleading propaganda" carried on by the State Officers, I enclose a copy of a statement issued by the Publicity Department which summarise the relevant position in regard to public meetings. Before its issue it was shown to two representatives of local workers who clearly agreed that the statement included all the points of arrangement arrived at in regard to to some complaints about public meetings."

The following are extracts from the statement of the Publicity Department:—

A certain amount of controversy has been going on lately at Indore in connection with the regulations concerning public meetings. The main point about these is that they are of old standing, permit public meetings for all purposes except political and communal for which formal pemission is necessary. Government, however, have always drawn a line between the legitimate aspirations in all spheres of the local subjects and mischievous propaganda of the type recently resorted to by some undesirable outsiders with no real interest in the State, whose past records have been anything but one or constructive and useful work. In the traditional spirit, however, of maintaining as sympathetic a touch as possible with the local subjects, the Prime Minister decided to personally send for the local workers and freely exchanged views with them on three occasions. As was expected, no difficulty was found in an understanding being reached with them on the important points. The representatives of the Praja Mandal and the local Congress responded admirably to the gesture of the Prime Minister and complete accord and sympathy has been re-established. The Prime Minister, among the major issues cleared the following: first, that in view of the fact that no less than His Highness himself having promised personal and sympathetic consideration in regard to the view expressed by certain sections of the public concerning the regulations regarding public meetings, it was inconsistent and undignified for the people of Indore to permit undesirable and unnecessary propaganda in this connection as may cause any disturbance of peace: second, he assured them that, should His Highness' return owing to reasons of health be delayed till after December, he and the Government would consider the whole position in consultation with the representatives of the public and take suitable action in connection with the matter at issue, third, he made it equally clear that on no account would the Government tolerate the kind of selfish mischief that some highly undesirable outsiders had tried to make. The Prime Minister assured the public workers that greater latitude would naturally be always shown to such workers as are truly local and the most reasonable treatment could always be expected of Government even with reference to outsiders who showed any evidence of a sincere desire for good and constructive work, that not only the past careers of those removed but their activities since their removal have convinced Government and he felt, would convince all those interested in the welfare of Indore that their removal was fully justified. Bhai Kotwal, the chief spokesman on behalf of all the representatives heartily thanked the Prime Minister on behalf of all those assembled, for the manner in which Government had sought to settle this question and conveyed to the Prime Minister their full consent to do nothing in violation of the existing law till decision is taken on the matter on His Highness' return in or before December, or at any rate, by the middle of January. The Prime Minister reiterated his promise that the matter would be fully and sympathetically considered and spontaneously permitted the holding of a public meeting to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti day as he said, there could not be the slightest objection to celebrating this in honour of a man whom all respected. The Prime Minister said that any representation or memorandum that the representatives may like to submit in regard to the general issues involved could be considered on His Highness' return only. He further assured those assembled that there need not be the slightest difficulty in permission being given even during this interval for political meetings for purposes other than those connected with constitutional issues such as the Legislative Council. There is now full and mutual agreement on this and all the other points.

What Engineers Can Do For Bombay's Improvement

Modak On His Impressions Of His European Tour At Architects' Dinner

Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality was entertained to a dinner at the Cricket Club of India, by the architects of Bombay on Thursday night. Mrs. Modak was also present. There was a large gathering of members of the engineering fraternity of the city. Mr. M. G. Bhat proposing the toast of the guests, requested Mr. Modak to give them his impressions of his recent tour to Europe and America in connection with problems of advanced engineering research.

In response, Mr. Modak remarked that the problems of the city must be solved without imposing any additional burdens on the taxpayer.

The problem of sewage disposal in the city, observed the City Engineer, would be tackled by adhering to the system of filtration and additional precautions would be taken to ensure prevention against fly nuisance.

Continuing, he stated that the supply of oxygen produced at the Dadar plant would be utilised during the final stage in disposing the sewage.

OXYGEN PLANT FOR DADAR

He assured the audience that his scheme for the erection of an oxygen plant at Dadar would not be, in any way, a burden on the rate-payer as the plant had been supplying gas to the K.E.M. Hospital and would be generating electricity very shortly. He had in his mind another scheme by which running lorries could be supplied 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas from this plant. This was being done in Germany. For this purpose he said, he had approached the Government of India to revise their order classifying the gas as an explosive. As soon as this handicap was removed he would immediately push forward his scheme which he had, no doubt, would be self-supporting.

HOUSING PROBLEM

Discussing the housing problem in Bombay, Mr. Modak dwelt on the congestion in certain areas of the city and explained the crying need of slum-clearance. These slums, he proceeded were an eyesore and blot upon the fair name of the 'urbs prima in Indis'.

With the knowledge he had gained during his study-tour of foreign countries, he had come to the conclusion that housing and town planning could be solved by legislation. He would incorporate his ideas in the proposed amendment of building rules for the city.

Mr. Modak was aware that the city's main problem was that of having low-rent houses. Cheap flats for the indigent population of the city had to be provided. In that connection he referred to the suitability of an Act, based on the United States Housing Act of 1937 which decided the standards of roominess, privacy, light and ventilation. Adequate space for every feature was assigned. The idea was to have appropriate sizes and types of tenements for the families to be housed.

APPEAL TO ARCHITECTS

Mr. Modak concluding appealed to the city's architects to co-operate with the Municipality and to make any suggestions which might be useful.

The function terminated after the only woman architect of Bombay Miss Perin Mistry garlanded the guest of honour.

HINDUSTANI AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Bihar Committee At Work

Consisting of eminent educationists from all over India the Hindustani committee, appointed by the Government of Bihar with a view to finding out ways and means for evolving a common Hindustani language for adoption as the medium of instruction in schools of the province, which would be in the nature of a compromise between Hindi and Urdu both spoken and written, met under the presidentship of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha Vice-chancellor, Patna University, in the absence of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is now the chairman of the Committee in place of B. Rajendra Prasad who has withdrawn from the duties of the chairmanship due to reasons of health. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, however, is expected to attend the deliberations of the committee.

The committee is understood to have considered the question of coining Hindustani technical terms with Hindi and Urdu equivalents and it was agreed that so far as the use of scientific terms in Hindustani was concerned the words should as far as possible be drawn from Indian sources commonly understood and not directly from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or any other language, failing which the terms usually employed in the scientific terminology of the western countries should be adapted to the requirement of the committee. In the case of either of the above methods failing, words from Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian may be used with their equivalents (as now used in Urdu or Hindi) printed in brackets in order that students may become familiar with sets of terms. In case this method also proves ineffective, the words generally employed in western countries should be adapted to the requirements of the common language.

It is understood the committee appointed three sub-committees to frame words as suggested on the above lines and Dr Abad Hussain and Maulana Abul Haque have been deputed to work in this connection at Delhi, Dr. Tarachand and Dr Saxena at Allahabad, Prof. Badrinath, Raja Saheb Surajpur and Syed Suleman Nadvi at Patna. These sub-committees, it is understood, have been asked to submit their reports by March 1, 1939.

Some parts of the Hindustani dictionary compiled by Maulana Abdul Haque were shown to the members and approved.

TEXT BOOKS

Another question which came up before the committee was the provision of text-book for classes VIII and IX of high English schools and also primary classes till such time as text-books in Hindustani were ready. It was decided that since the first matriculation examination of the Patna University to be conducted in Hindustani would be in 1942, in pursuance of the resolution of the Patna University Senate passed at the last meeting, the books for class VIII should be supplied by 1939. The secretary was authorized to call for books in Hindustani or those written in a language which would be the nearest approach to Hindustani from publishers and writers and to place before the committee at its next meeting to be held in February next. The secretary further has been asked to call for readers for various classes from authors and publishers and to place them before the committee at its next meeting for consideration. Two items on the agenda, namely, the selection of writers and authors for writing text books in Hindustani on all subjects taught upto Matriculation, for which about 500 applications have been received and the fixation of the scale of remuneration payable to the writers of these text books, have been postponed till the meeting of the committee.

Maharaja Of Scindia's Donation For Water Works

(From A Correspondent)
GWALIOR, Dec. 23.

A sum of rupees five lakhs and a quarter has been sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia to provide Shivpuri with a modern water works plant and remodelling of town drainage system.

The decision of Durbar to provide filtered water supply in all district headquarters and important towns of the Gwalior State has already materialised in two towns—Shajapur and Mandsaur.

It is understood that the C. P. Government have approved the Wardha Primary School Syllabus as laid down in the Zakir Hussain Committee's Report.

Ibrahim Ismail, was stabbed by a man while proceeding along the Arab Lane, on Thursday night. He was admitted into the J. J. Hospital with serious injuries.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	8 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	2 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 49

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta) HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 4 p.m.

A. I. Motor Unions Congress

(From A Correspondent)
AGRA, Dec. 25.

The All-India Motor Unions' Congress session begins tomorrow Tuesday at Agra. Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President, A.I.T.U.C. performs "Red" Flag unfurling ceremony. Mr. M. N. Roy, Dr. Pillai, Labour Commissioner, Bihar, Mr. M. A. Zaman, Mr. Abdulhaq, Shri Chandobibi, Mr. Mukandlal Sarkar to attend. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President-elect, reaches Agra on Tuesday.

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URDU-LANGUAGE OF HINDUS & MUSLIMS

Dr. Sapru Says He Is Not Ashamed To Call It His Mother-Tongue

Presiding over a meeting held at Allahabad, in celebration of the 'All-India Urdu Day', the Rt. Hon Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru deprecated any effort which would lead to the destruction of Urdu, which was the language of both Hindus and Muhammadans and uttered a note of warning against the language question being made a political one.

Addressing the meeting in Urdu Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that he had been following with interest for the last 40 or 45 years the controversy about Hindi and Urdu but he had to say with regret that the method adopted about Urdu by some people for about three or four years had caused him great sorrow and pain. He could say with authority that 50 or 55 years before when his education was begun there was no difference between his education and that of a Muslim child. Such thoughts that it was the duty of the Hindus to read Hindi and turn face against Urdu and of Muhammadans to read Urdu and turn face against Hindi, were of recent origin. Sir Tej thought that history would prove that during the Moghul period the creation of Urdu was a matter of necessity. It could not be hoped that 20 or 15 crores of Hindus could know Sanskrit or all Muhammadans could know Arabic. Accordingly, incidently or knowingly a language was created which was a means of Hindu-Muslim unity. He could say with conviction that during 200 or 250 years, whatever progress Urdu had made, the Hindus had also taken great part in that achievement. If Mahomedans committed any mistake in the last 40 or 50 years, it was that they said that Urdu was their language. He had always been saying. Sir Tej asserted, that Urdu was not only of Muslims but of both Hindus and Muslims. It was an indivisible joint property and, therefore, if Hindus attempted to destroy Urdu they harmed not merely Mahomedans but also their own property.

USE OF UNCOMMON WORDS

Continuing, Sir Tej said that he was against the use of uncommon Arabic words as much as against the use of uncommon Sanskrit words. He had been reading Urdu and Hindi articles in newspapers and he noticed such words as he had not heard either in the United Provinces or in Delhi, which was his home, during the 63 years of his life. There were thousands of words which were used even in villages both by Hindus and Mahomedans and thousands of people did not even know if those words came from foreign countries. He, therefore, did not understand why after 200 or 250 years an effort should be made to discard words which had been in common use even in rural areas for so long and why necessity should arise to substitute them by others. If Hindus had been trying to introduce unusual Sanskrit words, the Muslims were using as he could see from the Muslim papers, such Arabic words, that he was not prepared to call the language Urdu. His feeling was that an attack was being made on Urdu from both sides. Hindus and Mahomedans and he could not tolerate that Urdu, whose foundation was laid in Delhi and which developed in Lucknow, should be spoiled by a new mixture. It was contended that they should have a language which could be understood in villages generally. The history of any country would show that a language spoken in towns was not the same as that spoken in villages. There was some difference between the two.

Sir Tej made it clear that he had come to the meeting not to side with the Mahomedans. He had come there as Urdu was a joint property in which he had also a share, and on which Muslims alone should not have their hand. The political dispute might continue but the language should not be involved with them for history would show that disputes about languages had led to the destruction of kingdom. The greatest thing of any nation was its culture, its language. If that were destroyed the nation's life would be destroyed.

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION

He, therefore, uttered this note of warning that the question of language should be kept aloof from political questions. He once told a Madrasi that he did not consider that a language should be destroyed for their sake by the use of Sanskrit words. It was possible for something of a language being understood from one end of the country to another, but he asked how every one in the country could understand the same language; and he added, to destroy one's culture and introduce Sanskrit words for the sake of Madrasis, for instance, was not only against wisdom but it amounted to killing one's language. Sir Tej did not understand the new word 'Hindustani', in which Hindus wanted to introduce more Sanskrit words and Mahomedans wanted to introduce more Arabic words. He considered it to be 'dhoke ki tatti.' He added that if Muslims unnecessarily introduced Arabic words in Urdu they would not be doing service to Urdu and similarly if Hindus were trying to introduce Sanskrit words they were destroying what was a means of unity for years.

Sir Tej concluding assured the audience that he was with them if they wanted to promote Urdu language He was not ashamed to say that his mother tongue was Urdu and he could not allow Urdu being annihilated. If they wanted the progress of Urdu, it was their duty to make is so refined as it could be understood generally. He wished that Urdu language progressed day by day.

The meeting next considered the resolutions and adopted the following: —

Inasmuch as Urdu language is spoken and understood all over Hindustan and specially it is the mother-tongue of several provinces, these privileges not being attributable to any other language except Urdu, this meeting demands of the Government of all the provinces that they should help in the protection of Urdu and in popularising it.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 25.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	81	43	—	—	—0.3
Amraoti	84	60	—	—	—0.9
Akola	86	51	—	—	—0.9
Ahmedabad	90	59	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	83	47	—	—	—1.0
Ambala	77	45	—	—	—0.5
Allahabad	77	52	—	—	—0.5
Benares	74	50	—	—	—0.5
BOMBAY	86	68	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	76	58	—	0.1	—3.3
Baroda	92	51	—	—	—
Belgaum	81	57	—	1.1	—0.9
Bijapur	82	56	—	0.1	—1.2
Bhavnagar	87	57	—	—	—0.1
Calcutta	79	53	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	81	54	—	—	—0.5
Calicut	85	72	—	1.4	—4.9
Colombo	80	71	T	8.1	—8.9
Cochin	84	74	—	6.4	—1.7
Delhi	79	43	—	—	—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	53	—	—	—1.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	75	48	—	—	—0.1
Indore	85	50	—	—	—0.5
Jhansi	83	50	—	—	—0.3
Jubbulpore	82	48	—	—	—0.8
Jaipur	81	50	—	—	—0.3
Karwar	82	65	—	1.8	—0.3
Karachi	77	52	—	0.2	+0.1
Khandwa	90	50	—	—	—0.8
Lucknow	78	48	—	—	—0.4
Lahore	71	34	—	—	—0.3
Multan	68	41	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	78	62	—	0.4	—2.5
Madras	83	69	—	2.6	—16.8
Marmagoa	88	70	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	87	50	—	0.1	—0.8
Mangalore	87	74	—	2.1	—1.4
Nagpur	85	55	—	—	—1.2
Patna	74	49	—	—	—0.4
Peshawar	68	38	—	1.0	—0.3
Poona	83	45	—	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon	90	66	—	2.9	+6.8
Ratnagiri	90	66	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	83	53	—	—	—0.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

PROFESSORIAL CHAIR FOR "BEAUTY OF LABOUR"

A professorial chair for "Beauty of Labour" has just been inaugurated at Kothen Technical University. This first lecture deals with "Beauty of Labour as a World Philosophy" and 14 other lectures have been arranged to take place during the winter. Aachen Technical University is next on the list for a similar Chair.

A SYMBOL FOR MANKIND

By CANON ROGER LLOYD in the "Spectator."

Internationalism is having a very bad Press just at present, for the times are against it. But a fundamental prerequisite of any realisation of Appeasement or Moral Rearmament (to use the two catchwords of the moment) is the reversal of this unpopularity. This will be extremely difficult to achieve, for almost every reference made to-day to any kind of international ideal seems to be couched in terms of either a disgusted irritability or else a hardly concealed insincerity.

Debates in Parliament, leading articles and correspondence in most newspapers, and private conversations all tell the same tale. Anyone can test it by simply mentioning the words League of Nations to a judicious assortment of his friends and noting their reaction.

This is partly due to ordinary human imaginative laziness. The nationalist war-cry is so much easier to comprehend and to respond to, that very naturally that is the cry used by all political leaders who want to achieve results quickly. The League of Nations is a phrase with no emotional content whatever: 'Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles' on the other hand contains a very strong charge of emotion, and swiftly provokes an imaginative response.

Persecution Of Jews

Hence this phrase (and its equivalents in the various languages), is the one shouted. Recent history shows that it delivers the goods, bringing out of its treasury things fine, like self-sacrifice, as well as things evil, like the persecution of the Jews and air-raids on Canton.

Nothing is going to be achieved by kicking against these pricks. Men and women, precisely because they are human, have hearts as well as heads, and their hearts count for more. They also have wills, but their wills are set in motion not by reason, not by judicious calculations of self-interest, but by imagination. The international idea ever since the War has appealed first to reason, to peoples' heads, and second to peoples' fears of war and of poverty.

Hardly ever has it appealed to human imagination, or tried to set the hearts of men racing with a new and profoundly emotional vigour. Could anything be more judicious and more reasonable, but also more chilly and more dull, than the kind of propaganda engaged in on behalf of the League of Nations? Internationalism has failed and it has deserved to fail. Appeasement will fail with it unless it can find some more human, that is emotional and imaginative, method of commending itself.

International Symbol

There is plainly no future for this continent unless the habit of thinking internationally can be got into peoples' heads. Only so can peace be secured and trade revive. To do this there must be a kind of international symbol to do for the society of nations what a national symbol does for the regions which makes the nation concerned.

Those who belong to Lancashire are anything but pleased if someone mistakes them for Londoners, but they are Englishmen first. It is this kind of international regionalism which is wanted, for this is not an avoidance but a consecration and a deepening of the separate excellences of each partner to the international society.

The symbol, or the focal point of unity, must be one drenched in emotional content and imaginative stimulus, and one which puts reason in its proper place as the servant and not the master of the emotional response. There is only one such symbol and that is the Cross.

For the Cross makes its appeal primarily to the emotions and o the imaginations; and as a matter of history, it is capable of appealing with the strongest possible stimulus to men of all nations and races at any and every stage of their development.

Particularly Fruitful

The Christian religion is profoundly international: that is one reason why the perfervid nationalists are trying to tame or to destroy it. It replaces the concept of national greatness by the ideal of the Kingdom of God, which turns on the axis of the Cross, and within which all barriers are thrown down. Those who do their thinking in terms of the Kingdom of God instead of terms of national politics become internationalists of a particularly fruitful kind.

Soon after the Munich agreement the young vicar of a Lancashire cotton town wrote a long letter on the theme "What Next?" The central sentence in it illustrates very well the mental and emotional development of those who turn from nationalism to internationalism, not of the League of Nations type but of the Kingdom of God type.

"When I was a boy of sixteen," he wrote, "I don't suppose there was anyone in England more fanatically patriotic than I was. But to-day I find that the thought of England is being almost entirely overlaid in my mind by dreams of the universal Kingdom of God."

That seems to be the fruitful vision with which to face days like these, and the fundamental prerequisite of whatever may be meant by Moral Rearmament. Those who signed the letter to "The Times" on Moral Rearmament fastened their whole idea to the Christian Religion. In this they were not strictly logical, for it is possible to be good without being Christian. But their insight was right all the same.

Son Of God

A programme of Moral Rearmament which really means business is of necessity complicated and involved, and the personality which seeks to play any part in it must be sacrificial to no slight degree. Unless the motive is strong enough to set the heart on fire and the imagination quivering there is not the slightest possibility that the necessary passion of self-sacrifice will be produced.

That motive will never be found in appeals in the name of safety or prosperity: it is very doubtful if it will be found anywhere but in the Gospel, in the superb story of the Son of God who lived to proclaim the Kingdom of God and died to give it birth. This is the foundation on which alone can be built the international kingdom of righteousness, for it is the only one emotionally and imaginatively rich enough to bear the burden of constant disappointment and discouragement.

SATYAGRAHA IN BENARES STATE?

Sequel To Flouting Of Peoples' Ultimatum

BENARES, Dec. 25.

Mr. Deonandan Singh Dixit wires:—

My attention has been drawn towards a misleading statement of the Chief Secretary of the Benares State, which has been published in some of the newspapers denying receipt of ultimatum of Dictator of Benares State War Council.

The ultimatum was addressed to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares and a duly signed acknowledgement has been received.

I had a talk with the Chief Secretary of Benares State on 21st instant, when he admitted the receipt of the ultimatum but refused to reply to it in writing.

Hence finally we have decided to launch Satyagraha movement from the 26th instant and it will continue until the demands of the subjects are fully satisfied.

MUNICIPAL HALL TO BE NAMED AFTER MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT, Dec. 25.

Surat Municipal General Board passed two important resolutions in the meeting held last evening namely to name the Municipal Hall as Gandhi Hall and to request Sardar Vallabbhai Patel to perform the opening ceremony of the portrait of Mahatmaji in Municipal Hall. Both resolutions were carried by a large majority, only three votes being against.

Provision For Village Approach Roads

The Bombay Government have announced that if any village approach roads, proposed to be constructed in pursuance of the village road schemes, are entrusted to any District Local Board and if that Board entertains any special temporary establishment for the preparation of plans and estimates and for supervision of the works, the Divisional Commissioner may, at his discretion, sanction the payment to the Board—from the special grants for village approach roads placed at his disposal—of the actual cost of such special establishment, not exceeding 5 per cent of the actual cost of the works executed.

Ratnagiri Youth Conference

The Ratnagiri District Youth Conference meets on 31 December at Chiplun under the presidentship of Mr. P. H. Patwardhan who reaches Chiplun on 30th instant.

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Life Fund	88 lacs
Other Reserves	17½ lacs
Expense Ratio	21.4%
Lapse Ratio less	than 2%
Surrenders	Rs. 27,000
(4½% of total payments)	
New business increase	100%

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ORGANISER: J. FIGUEREDO, Silvan Mansion, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, BOMBAY.

Sixth Day Of Bombay Christmas Meeting

Probables, Weights & Order Of Running For To-day's Races At Mahaluxmi

The following are the acceptances for the Sixth Day of the Bombay Christmas Meeting to be run at Mahaluxmi to-day.

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. I) —Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.
W. A.
Penalties—Winner in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.
To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.
Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.
Hakim Pasha 9-3, Arab Legend 9-1, Latif Awni 9-1, Shireen 8-10, Noori 8-10, Madhuri 8-10, Bayhas 8-10, Dahman Fadhil 8-10, Jaw al Iraq 6-10, Lovely One 8-4, Sparrow Hawk 8-4, Mubrook 8-0, Shapoor 7-9, Transvaal 7-9, Chhyad 7-9.

Second Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. II) —distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.
W.A.
Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938 once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs, oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.
Nashwan al Iraq 9-3, Tharwath 9-1, Bon Jour 9-1, Franco 8-10, Abbas Pasha 8-10, Glitter 8-10, Star of Kashmir 8-4, Mas'ud Farhan 8-4, Falah al Sharq 8-4, Dalli al Iraq 8-4, Nazar 7-9, Small Diamond 7-9, Golden Cap 7-9, Mudhir Beg 7-9, May Moon 7-9.

Third Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. III) —Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500, Second Rs. 450, Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.
W.A.
Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 12 lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV
Watchmaker II 9-3, Mujbil Hamid 9-3, Shalan Pasha 9-1, Mudrik 8-10, Fil al Iraq 8-10, Zaid ul Khair 8-10, Muwafak 8-4, Hashim 8-2, Dahman Suri 6-2, Romantic Prince 8-2, Shums al Iraq. 8-2, Raisana 8-1, Noor 8-1, Malta 7-9, Shabib 7-9.

Fourth Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000, Second Rs. 1,000 Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Indian Horses, Starred in Class IV.
Mon Cheri 9-4, Miniver 8-7, Barbarian 8-7, Husn-Ara 8-6, Pompom 8-4, Mazarin 8-0, Rotten Row 7-11, Sapho 7-7.

Fifth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE TULSI PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 600, Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Thousand Dollars 9-0, Aziza 8-12, Bani Tamim 8-12, Yanoos 8-12, New Luck 8-7, Blanche 8-12, Taj Subhan 8-10, Fahad Pasha 8-9, Sukab 8-9, Iraq Jewel 8-9, King of Diamonds 8-9, Sarkhat 8-9, Imperial 8-7, Gold Mine 8-2, Al Kayid 8-2, Sagban Pasha 8-0, Rio Rita 8-0, Farhan Pasha 7-11, Jirnas 7-9, Dhiyab 7-9.

Sixth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 6,000, Second Rs. 1,350, Third Rs. 900.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Coeur de Lion 9-0, Vidalin 8-13, Cash Book 8-10, Shirstoll 8-10, Fearless Prince 8-9, Diagonal 8-6, Britebeard 8-5, Fred Stephens 8-1, Gullible 8-1, Twain 7-11, Cartoon 7-8.

Seventh Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE GAYDON PLATE—Distance—1-1/4 miles.
Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 600, Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Sea Battle 9-4, Levant 9-4, Nagulan 8-9, Rose of Persia II 8-3, Mark You 8-8, Mademoiselle Eileen 8-7, Irish Ford 8-4, Miss Grenville 8-4, Night Alarm 8-2, Rockaway 8-2, Dunmore 8-2, Passiflora II 7-11, Royal Palace 7-11, Knight's Adventure 7-9, Mount Dil 7-9, Menado 7-4, All Adrift 7-4, Lizzie Baillie 7-4.

Eighth Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE AGA KHAN CUP—Distance 1-1/2 miles.
A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Right Hon. Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 27,000 from the Fund.
Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000, Second Rs. 5,000, Third Rs. 2,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Classes I & II.
My Billy 9-2, Dignitary 9-0, Rivalli 9-0, Oceanus 8-9, Ramney 8-9, Carioca 8-9, Bouldnor 8-8, Dark Fellow 8-8, Talk 6-7, Cotys 8-7, Motky 8-6, Tall Story 8-0, Gay Talkie 7-11, Goudea 7-9, Irongrey 7-7.

Ninth Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE —Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 900, Third Rs. 450.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Tipperary 9-2, King of France 9-2, Bhagwa Zenda II 8-13, True Rnan 7-4, Assault-at-Arms 8-10, Aigoletta 8-10, Lord Chancellor 8-10, Cavalier 8-8, Girvan 8-3, Mr. Pip 7-11, What's What 8-3, Pegasus 7-10, Danny Boy 8-3, Remarque 7-13, Dominic 7-13, Omegan 7-6, Monte Carlo 7-12, Flippant 7-12, Acinom 7-9.

All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference

The General Secretary W. I. H. M. Association, Bombay, writes:—
"The 7th annual session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference has been arranged under the auspices of the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, to be held at Navasari on 31st December, and 1st January, 1939, and the opening ceremony of the same will be performed by Shriman Sheth Shree Jamnadas Harakhji Sanghvi, J.P.
"The resolutions and speeches to be made by Homoeopaths at the abovesaid session should be forwarded to Dr. I. K. Vaidya, the Secretary of the Reception Committee, on or before 25th December, otherwise nothing will be attended to in accordance with the programme already made by the Reception Committee, to avoid waste of time."

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-22 a.m Selected by Jayant H. Pandhi. 8-40 Selected by K. S. Rao.
12-0 noon Vazirbai of Poona. 12-20 p.m. In borrowed plumes. 12-30 For Women 12-45 Let Us Pray in Bhairvin. 12-55 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Light Musical Medley. 6-0 Govardhan Girdhari. 6-5 Readings from Pagal Harnathji. 6-15 Bhim on Sarod. 6-20 Khayal: Bilampat. 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-45 Marathi Bhavgeets. 8-0 Gujarati Books. Review by Mast Fakir. 8-15 Vazirbai of Poona. 8-35 V. A. Kagalkar. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Hindustani duets. 9-30 News. 9-50 Dak Bungalow. Short story by C. P. Simpson. 10-5 Melody Trio. 10-30 Symphony Night. 10-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. to 9-0 p.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. as in Bombay I.
61.4 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. as in Bombay I. 6-30 Vazirbai of Poona. 6-55 Jayant Malhar on the Violin. 7-5 Jeera Khan of Panipat. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-15 V. A. Kagalkar. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Mukerji and his orchestra: Desi. 8-5 Mushtaribai. 8-25 Raushan Lal. 8-30 G. K. Tandon. 9-10 Lakshman Prashad. 9-30 Devlibai. 9-50 Anil Kumar
12-0 noon Records.
1-0 p.m. Listeners' Lure. 6-10 Afzal Husain. 6-25 Instrumental duet. Devlibai. 7-0 For Villagers only. 8-0 Some famous critics by Majid Malik. 8-15 Lakshman Prashad. 8-30 Musical poetry 8-40 Mushtaribai. 9-0 Devlibai. 9-50 Lakshman Prasad. 10-0 Wholesome personality by G. C. Chatterji. 10-15 Mushtaribai. 10-35 Afzal Husain. 10-45 Devlibai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Mushtaribai. 6-35 Hamiddi recital: Tilang. 6-40 Lakshman Prasan. 7-0 G. K. Tandon. 7-20 Devlibai: Thumri Khamaj. 7-40 Film hits. 8-0 to 8-15 As in Delhi I. 8-15 Mushtaribai. 8-30 to 8-40 As in Delhi I. 8-40 Lakshman Prasad. 9-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 V U D Light orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 V U D Light orchestra

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.) VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s).
5-0 p.m. For Countryside. 6-0 Sadhanai Atmatyag 6-40 Banibala 7-0 Binapani Mukerjee I. 7-10 Akinchan Dutt. 7-25 Vijoy Sukla. 7-45 Binapani Mukerjee I. 8-10 Patters. (Bengali) by Asude. 9-5 My Piano and I. 9-25 Vocal Interlude. 9-30 John Phillips and his Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. Shri Rangam Iyengar of Madura: Vocal. 5-45 Ozone Way: Feature in English. 6-0 Sri Rangam Iyengar. 6-30 Children's Programme. 7-0 AIR Carnatic Orchestra: Adana. 7-15 Sounds and Symphony: Kalakshepam. (Tamil) by G. L. M. Bhagavathar. 7-30 Govinda Raja Pilai of Mayavaram. 8-15 P. Chenchuramiah: Flute. 9-15 Do you know where you live? By G. L. Rossiter. 9-30 With the Waltz King: Johann Strauss. 9-45 Christmas Music 10-5 Fred Scudder: Violincello. 10-15 Dance, dance, dance Little Lady. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.989 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-55 Large Scale Poultry Farming: Feeding, (Telugu). 6-15 Favourites from Jaydeva by 'Shrimati'. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Govind Raja of Mayavaram. 10-0 P. Chenchuramiah: Flute.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Mohammad Siddiq: Naatia Qawwali. 6-0 Hour with villagers. 7-0 Lala Rukh. 7-20 Violin, Clarionet and Tabla. 7-25 Mohammad Siddiq: Qawwali. 7-45 Lala Rukh. 8-5 Indian Music. 8-10 Ehd-i-Mughliya ka Ek Bab. 9-0 Mohammad Siddiq: Qawwali. 9-45 Lala Rukh. 10-5 Mohammad Siddiq: Qawwali. 10-30 Naghma-i-Jadeed. 10-40 Lala Rukh.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-10 p.m. Rasheeda Begam of Lahore. 6-30 Clarionet and Banjo Recital. 6-35 Ferozabai of Lahore. 6-45 For Countryside. 7-15 Channun Khan. 7-35 Surod-i-Mazdurun. 7-45 Ferozabai. 8-0 Dharkan. (Hindustani). By Ata-Ullah Sijjad. 8-15 Rasheeda Begam. 8-30 Air voice Orchestra: Naghma. 8-35 Channun Khan. 8-45 Conversazione about Mirza Asadullah Khan. 'Ghalib 9-0 Ferozabai. 9-45 Science Fights Death. 10-0 Rasheeda Begam. 10-15 Channun Khan. 10-35 Sitar Recital by Siraj. 10-40 Ferozabai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. B. S. Pathak. 5-45 Kashibai. 6-0 Sakhawat Husain Khan. 6-15 Programme for children. 6-30 Mixed Melodies. 7-0 Sakhawat Husain Khan: Sarod Solo. 7-25 B. S. Pathak. 7-35 Kashibai. 7-45 Begums of Oudh: Their Language. (Hindustani) by Syed M. H. Rizvi. 8-0 Kashibai 8-15 B. S. Pathak. Next Week's Programmes. 8-40 B. S. Pathak. 8-55 Kashibai. 9-45 B. S. Pathak. 10-0 Kashibai 10-20 Rehearsal. (Hindustani) by 'Nandi'.

PRESIDENCY HEALTH CONDITIONS

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending December 17.
The provincial cholera figures for the week were 75 attacks and 28 deaths against 52-19 in the previous week in addition to 14 cases and 4 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Sholapur District (44 cases and 19 deaths against 34-13 in addition to 14 cases and 4 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week); Bijapur (18-6 against nil); East Khandesh (7-2 against 7-3); Nasik (5-0 against 5-1) and Satara (1-1 against nil).
In Bijapur District infection has been reported from Somnal village of Bagewadi taluka. Barsi taluka of Sholapur district is still reporting cases. The Government Medical Officers are adopting anti-cholera measures in the affected parts.

PLAGUE.

Twenty-two cases and 12 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 17-12 in the previous week in addition to one case of the last week which was reported during this week. These cases were from Belgaum district (11 cases and 7 deaths against 6-4); Dharwar (9-5 against 11-6) and Satara (2-0 against 0-1).

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures, by districts, for the week are:—Satara 22-7; Kolaba 18-1; Poona 11-2; East Khandesh 10-0; Nasik 6-2; Ahmednagar 6-1; Thana 2-0; Sholapur 2-0; Ratnagiri 2-0; West Khandesh 1-0 and Bombay City 1-1. Total 81 attacks and 14 deaths against 72-10 in the previous week in addition to 100 cases and 9 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Four cases and seven deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in Bombay city during the week against 6-2 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA.

One case of influenza was reported from Bombay city and 52 non-fatal cases from Malwan town in Ratnagiri district during the week.

Selections For To-day's Races

Carioca Fancied For Aga Khan's Cup

(By "SENEX.")

The race for the Aga Khan's Cup forms the centre-piece of to-day's holiday programme. Godfrey is well represented in this distance event and I have an idea will rely on Carioca as the stable's best. I make this useful stayer my selection.

1-45 P.M.—THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. I)—7 furlongs.
DAHMAN FADHIL 1
MADHURI 2
SHIREEN 3
2-15 P.M.—THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. II)—7 furlongs.
BON JOUR 1
DALLI AL IRAQ 2
NAZAR 3
2-45 P.M.—The BELLASIS PLATE (Div. III)—7 furlongs.
DAHMAN SURI 1
FIL AL IRAQ 2
HASHIM 3
3-15 P.M.—THE SHAHPUR PLATE —6 furlongs.
POMPOM 1
HUSN ARA 2
BARBARIAN 3
3-45 P.M.—THE TULSI PLATE—7 furlongs.
SUKAB 1
SARKHAT 2
AZIZA 3
4-15 P. M.—THE DONCASTER PLATE—7 furlongs.
CASH BOOK 1
FRED STEPHENS 2
COEUR DE LION 3
4-45 P.M.—THE GAYDON PLATE —1-1/4 miles.
LEVANT 1
MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 2
SEA BATTLE 3
5-15 P.M.—THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—1-1/2 miles.
CARIOCA 1
GAY TALKIE 2
GOUDEA 3
5-45 P.M.—THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE—7 furlongs.
RIGOLETTA 1
DOMINIC 2
KING OF FRANCE 3

DAILY DOUBLE

Double: DAHMAN SURI and CASH BOOK.

DAILY TREBLE

Treble: SUKAB, LEVANT and CARIOCA.

THE JOURNALIST'S CREED

I believe in the profession of journalism.
I believe that the public journal is a public trust; that all connected with it are, to the full measure of their responsibility, trustees for the public; that acceptance of lesser service than the public service is betrayal of this trust.
I believe that clear thinking and clear statement, accuracy and fairness, are fundamental to good journalism.
I believe that a journalist should write only what he holds in his heart to be true.
I believe that suppression of news, for any consideration other than the welfare of the society, is indefensible.
I believe that no one should write as a journalist what he that bribery by one's own pocket-book is as much to be avoided as bribery by the pocket book of another; that individual responsibility may not be escaped by pleading another's instructions or another's dividends.
I believe that advertising, news and editorial columns should alike serve the best interest of readers; that a single standard of helpful truth and cleanliness should prevail for all; that the supreme test of good journalism in the measure of its public service.
I believe that the journalism which succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honours man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never careless, self-controlled, patient, always respectful of its readers but always unafraid; is quickly indignant at injustice; is unswayed by the appeal of privilege or the clamour of the mob; seeks to give every man a chance and as far as law and honest wage and recognition of human brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance; is profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting international goodwill and cementing world-comradeship; is a journalism of humanity, of and for to-day's world.—WELTER WILLIAMS, (Dean.)

-STAR
Sensations!
-SONG
Sensations!
-STORY
Sensations!
PRABHAT'S
SENSATIONALLY SUCCESFUL SOCIAL:
My Son
STARRING:
★ SHANTA HUBLIKER
★ ULHAS
★ MAMA BHAT
★ VASANT THENGDI
Direction:
K. NARAYAN KALE
Music By:
KESHAVRAO BHOLE
DAILY: 5, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
TO-DAY:
2 P. M.
REMEMBER,
It's PRABHAT'S!
प्रभात चित्र
CENTRAL

NEVER BEFORE
IN BOMBAY'S SCREEN HISTORY
HAS A PICTURE BECOME
AN EVENT
WITHIN 24 HOURS
OF ITS RELEASE
2nd WEEK
RENUKA DEVI
The DREAM-GIRL of Screenland
Has already Become
The Queen of Hearts
by Her Brilliant Performance
in
BOMBAY TALKIES'
2nd WEEK
BHABI
with P. JAIRAJ
MEERA, MAYA DEVI, M. NAZIR, PITHAWALA, GYANCHANDRA, PRATIMA, RAMA SHUKUL, V. H. DESAI, RANI BALA.
ROXY
Please NOTE the TIMINGS:—
DAILY THREE SHOWS:
4-30
7-15
10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 1-45 P. M.

WITHOUT A DOUBT the Biggest X'mas Attraction
THE GREATEST SHOW
BOMBAY HAS EVER SEEN!
★ The Well of Death
★ Rush Drive by Railway
★ Thrills—but no spills
★ The Globe of Death
★ Splash Run by Motor Boat
★ Performing Cockatoos
'Have-A-Heart' FETE AND EXHIBITION
Bring Your Family: Invite Your Friends
Tram and Train Available after show
5 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT
at Reclamation Ground Church Gate
To Enjoy the True Christmas Siprit
Have A Heart

MAIDEN KIDNAPS MAN!

Have you ever Heard of it?
See 'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 5

'BRAMHACHARI'

HUNS Picture in Marathi
(The 'Bachelor)

ब्रम्हचारी

Starring:
VINAYAK & MEENAXEE

The India-wide Sensational Picture

NON-STOP VICTORIOUS 17th WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC
CINEMA——GIRGAON.

TO-DAY MATINEE 2-15 p.m.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

FRED ASTAIRE • GINGER ROGERS
in CAREFREE
LYRICS AND MUSIC BY IRVING BERLIN
with RALPH BELLAMY and others
RKO RADIO PICTURE

Also the latest
"MARCH OF TIME"!

MORNING SHOWS AT 10 A. M.

Dec. 26 & 27	Gary Cooper in "LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
Dec. 28 & 29	Charlie Chaplin in "MODERN TIMES"
Dec. 30	"Count Of Monte Cristo" with Robert Donat
Dec. 31	"Kid Millions" with EDDIE CANTOR
Jan. 1st & 2nd.	"Whoopee" with EDDIE CANTOR

Book Early at CAPITOL

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

Sweethearts of "Test Pilot" in their most exciting thrill-romance!

WEDNESDAY:—
ROBERT DONAT
ROSALIND RUSSELL
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE CITADEL"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 5, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 3, 1357
Parsi: Tir 22, 1308
Hightide: 2-19; 14-29
Lowtide: 8-43; 20-10
Sunrise: 7h 9m
Sunset: 6h 9m

Boxing Day: Bank holiday.

Bombay races: Sixth Day of Xmas Meeting.

First race starts at 1-45 p.m.

W. and C. I. Physical Culture Conference, St. Xavier's College Stadium, 3 p.m.

A. I. Educational Exhibition, St. Xavier's High School, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, December 27.

A. I. Educational Conference, St. Xavier's High School, 3 p.m.

XIV ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, BOMBAY

The programme for to-day (Monday) is as under:—

3 p.m. Opening of the All-India Educational Exhibition by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, (St. Xavier's High School); 4-30 p.m. Demonstration of Physical Activities by Physical Education and Health Section, (Elphinstone High School).

VAMBORI T. X'IAN ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Vambori Town Christian Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 10-30 a.m. at Vambori.

A. I. EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

A. I. Educational Exhibition will be opened at 3 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay.

"C" WARD DIV. 1 PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE

The ceremony of opening the office of the Propaganda Committee of the "C" Ward Div. No. 1 (Khara Talao-Kumbharwada) in connection with the ensuing municipal elections will be performed by Sjt. S. K. Patil to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. at Bhandari Street.

OPENING CEREMONY OF VOLUNTEERS' CAMP

The opening ceremony of the volunteer camp of the 28th All-India Vaidya Sammelan will be celebrated to-day (Monday) by Sjt. Nagindas T. Master—at Nathuram Wadi—Thakurdwar Road. All are requested to be present.

RAJA YOGA

The lectures on Raja Yoga which remain suspended for the Christmas Holidays will be resumed from Saturday the 7th January, 1939, at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SANGHA

Under the auspices of the Karnataka Vidyarthi Sangha Mr. Kamal Kumar will speak on 'How to write a short story to-day (Monday) at 145, Modv Street at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Shambu S. Shetty will preside.

DINNER TO RETIRING OFFICIAL

On the eve of the retirement from the post of Collector of Salt Revenue after a service of 42 years in the Salt Department Rao Bahadur Manekial Lallubhai, J.P., O.B.E., was given a dinner in his honour by Mr. A. H. Kulkarni and Mr. D. M. Kulkarni at the Green's Hotel on Friday night. A cosmopolitan gathering mostly connected with the Co-operative movement was present.

Mr. Kulkarni, Dewan Bahadur Prof. Kaji and Mr. S. G. Almola, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Bombay spoke.

The Rao Bahadur made a suitable reply.

MEETING OF VAIDYAS AND HAKIMS

Under the auspices of Ayurved Samrakshak Mandal, Bombay, a meeting of Vaidyas and Hakims will be held to-day (Monday) at Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, under the Presidentship of Vaidya Apna Shastri Sathe, when speeches will be made on the Medical Legislation Bill of the Bombay Government.

A. I. VAIDYA CONFERENCE EXHIBITION

The Ayurvedic Exhibition will be opened in connection with the above Conference holding sessions from 28th to 31st instant at Madhavbag on the 27th instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.), by Sheth Ramnivas Ruia.

The president-elect is also arriving in Bombay on the 27th morning. A procession will start from Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi Road and will proceed to Madhavbag.

Capitol at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"Brother RAT" and it's fun!

PRISCILLA LANE
WAYNE MORRIS
JOHNNIE "SCAT" DAVIS
JANE BRYAN • EDDIE ALBERT
RONALD REAGAN • JANE WYMAN • HENRY O'NEILL
Directed by WILLIAM KEIGHLEY
Produced by WARNER BROS.

PLENTY of LAUGHS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Brother Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Sisters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"That Certain Age" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Nirmala" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

METRO—"Too Hot to Handle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"There Goes My Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Harold Lloyd in Professor Beware" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

REGAL—"Carefree" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Prof. Vaman M. Sc" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, 1-45 p.m.

GOLD AND SILVER WORKERS' UNION

The head office of the Gold and Silver Workers' Union has been removed to Ganpati Bhuvan, 1st floor, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4, from the 20th instant.

'G' WARD TENANTS LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Tenants League a public meeting of the residents of Mahim will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Mahim Kapad Bazar to put forth a demand before Bombay Municipality for a public recreation ground in Mahim.

SATARA PEOPLES' ADDRESS TO KHER AND MUNSHI

Shri N. S. Ghatge, the President of the Address Committee of the people of Satara District in Bombay, writes:—

Peasants and workers of Satara District resident in Bombay, have decided to present an address to Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, of the Bombay Government. The addresses will be presented at a public meeting to be held on Thursday, the 29th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the open space near Mangaldas Market. Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

The above Conference will be inaugurated by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College Stadium, Parel.

The Programme is as follows:—

26th December 1938.

Morning:

Inauguration of both the conferences by the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay Government at the mass demonstration at St. Xavier College Gymkhana, Parel.

Evening:

Opening of the first session of the Western and Central India Physical Culture Conference.

The President: The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi

Reception Chairman: Shreemant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi Raja of Aundh

Opening address by Swami Kuwalayanand. The Chairman of the Board of Physical Education Bombay Government.

All persons interested in the cause of Physical Culture are hereby requested to extend their sympathy and monetary help to the conference and enable it to carry on its work with more vigour, enthusiasm and effectiveness by enrolling themselves as the members of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

V. J. T. I. PAST AND PRESENT STUDENTS' GATHERING

(From A Correspondent.)

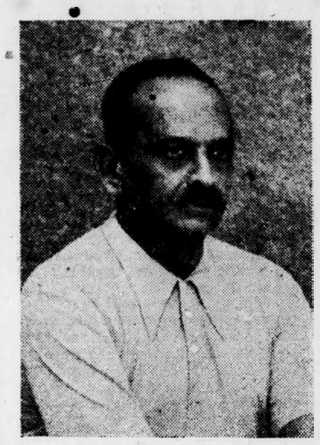
A large gathering of past and present students of the Institute was held on Sunday, last, which was presided over by Mr. F. E. Bharucha, M. I. Mech. E., an old student of the Institute who passed out in 1891.

The programme started with the Jubilee Song followed by various items, the important being, Shylock the Jew, English Song and Physical feats. Mr. Pantvaidya, Chairman, Students' Committee, read out congratulatory messages from past students who could not attend. He suggested that the 3,000 odd past students should help in the preparation and maintenance of a record and history, which will be compiled by Mr. Pradhan, Head of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Institute and a past student.

Mr. Bharucha, President, mentioned some of the amusing facts in the old days when he was a student and the apathy of the public in regard to Technical Education and V. J. T. I. students. He suggested that the Institute should develop into a Poly-Technic Institution to provide Degree Courses, Diploma Course, and other Lower Grade Courses for skilled artisans for whom there was good demand.

He appealed to past students to contribute to the Golden Jubilee Fund.

After Dr. Burley, Principal, had said a few words, Mr. Valladares, proposed a vote of thanks.



THE LATE SETH GOPALDAS NATHUBHAI RANJI VORA, IN WHOSE MEMORY HIS TRUSTEES HAVE DONATED Rs. 10,000 FOR THE ERECTION OF A GYMNASIUM BUILDING, ITS EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE AT JAFRABAD (KATHIAWAR) TO BE OPENED BY MR. MANGALDAS V. DESAI, EAR-AT-LAW, TO-DAY.

WHAT IS A "BUILDING OR WALL"

Kurla Case For High Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 24.

"I am inclined to hold that the word 'building' or 'a wall' as contemplated by Sec. 123 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act connotes the idea of some permanency and solid consistency and if these qualities are absent, the contrivance which is made of loose stones cannot be regarded as a 'building' or a 'wall' as contemplated by the Sec. 123. If this view is correct then the conviction of the petitioners by the learned Magistrate cannot stand". With these words Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Thana Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court.

The applicants M. M. A. Rassiwalla and his brother, who owned some immovable property within the limits of the Kurla Municipality, were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 each by the Kurla First Class Magistrate Mr. R. K. Raje, of an offence under Sec. 123 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, inasmuch as they were alleged to have constructed a 'Gadga' (loose stones heaped one on each other) without giving due notice to the Municipality.

All Maharastra Physical Culture Conference

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

In connection with the A. M. P. C. Conferences rally of gymnasiums will be held to-day (Monday) at the St. Xavier's College Stadium, Parel.

The following is the programme:—

Bombay P. Culture, Single Bar and weight lifting; Prabhadevi Vyayam Mandir, Sword and Lathi; Hanuman V. Shala, Thana, Fari and Gadga; Girgaum Vyayam Shala, Juggling, Round stool, Dive and Jumbia; Balgopal Vyayam Shala, Double Patta, Binot Hallaphod; Balabanu V. Shala, Double Banoti, Round bandesh, Fari bande; Mr. M. Gokhale, Poona, Yogasanas; New Physical Culture House, Giant wheel and muscle control; Hanuman V. Shala, Wrestling; Salwekar V. Shala, Ghatee Lazim; Salwekar V. Shala, Statue posing; Ramtirtha V. Shala, Pole balancing, Boneless acts, rescrisact and tumbling; Salvekar V. Shala, Wrestling; Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Dhall, Jambia, Sword, etc.; Mr. R. G. Kale, Satara, Dand Patta; Ramdas V. Mandir, Vita fight, Lathi; Shivaji V. Mandir, Balancing; Laxmi Narayan V. Shala, Archery; Mazagaon Nutan V. Mandir, Mallakhamb; Hindmata V. Shala Bottle Balancing and Hanuman V. Shala, Bhivandi, Arrow Fighting.

Social Service League Exhibition

Miss G. Gokhale writes:—

An Exhibition of the specimens of sewing, cutting and handicraft articles made by the students of the Industrial Schools for Women at Girgaon, Parel, Dadar, Vile Parle, Bandra and Imamwada of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held for three days from the 17th to 19th instant (both days inclusive), at Sunderabai Audyogic Griha, Gokhale Road, North, Dadar. Frocks, blouses, shirts, coats, pants, etc., prepared by the students were among the exhibits along with articles of embroidery, knitting, drawn thread work, applique work, ariwork and pen-painting. About three thousand persons, mostly women, visited the exhibiton and appreciated the work of the students. Students of some schools at Dadar and Mazagaon were among the visitors.

Keen Contest In Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sunday.

A keen contest for the election of delegates to the ensuing Tripuri Congress Session is expected from the scrutiny of nomination papers filed, for one seat each in respect of Kalyan Taluka and Kalyan-cum-Bhiwandi For the Kalyan Taluka seat Messrs. P. V. Paranjpe of Ambernath, M. K. Pradhan of Dombivli and Dr. V. V. Phadke of Kalyan are in the running, while the Kalyan-Bhiwandi seat is being contested by 6 candidates namely Messrs. P. S. Bhagwat, S. V. Dhamankar both from Bhiwandi, Dr. V. V. Phadke, R. M. Patwardhan, President, Kalyan City Congress Committee, H. D. Bhiwandiwala and Kanji Govind Kerson M.L.A., all of Kalyan. The result of the election is likely to be out in the first week of January.

HARBANS MEETS TONY LAMARO

To-day's Bouts At Marine Drive Stadium

The following bouts have been announced for today, Monday 9 p.m. at the All-India Professional Wrestlers' Association's Stadium on Marine Drive.

Ojagar Singh V. Scott of Bombay fight to finish.

Abdul Aziz (Punjab) V. Arty Concell, Australia.

Michael Gill (England) V. Ratan Singh.

Harbans Singh (Champion of India) V. Tony Lamaro, Italy.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS NOMINEES

Election Meeting In "F" Ward

Under the auspices of "F" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Sunday night, near Mahadeo Wadi, Parel Tank Road, to support the Congress candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. S. Batliwala and was addressed by Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Dr. Vithalrao Gandhi and Mr. L. W. Patil.

Mr. Batliwala in the course of his speech said that the Congress was no doubt in office in eight provinces of India but it had really no power.

If they had to give battle to British Imperialism it was necessary that it should capture every seat of Power.

The Congress was an All-India organisation and was not merely a party with a local following. It was now asking for an opportunity to serve the poor people of Bombay.

Other people also with similar programmes approached the people for support. The people should ask them what they were doing when the Congress was fighting the British Government. These people had been in the Municipalities and had done nothing and now it was time that Congress was given a chance.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar said Congress was pledged to clear the slums and carry out other far-reaching reforms. He appealed to people in that constituency to support the Congress in its laudable efforts by returning their nominees to Corporation.

A. C. CHATTERJEE MEMORIAL HALL OPENED

"It is a great privilege for me to have an opportunity of performing this opening ceremony Those friends who knew the late Mr. A C. Chatterjee will cherish his memory with great love and admiration". With these words Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.L.C., opened the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall erected by the Bengali Education Society of Bombay in Memory of the deceased on Saturday evening.

The girl students of the Anglo-Bengali School, which is located in the above premises, staged a dance-drama of "Shakuntala", which was highly appreciated by the audience.

The President expressed appreciation of Miss Bhima Basu who played the role of Shakuntala. She hoped that the Bengali residents of Bombay would forge ahead in their stage activities and their knowledge of this art would be of much use to Bombay, and wished the school a great success.

The Chatterjee Memorial Hall is the result of steps taken by Bengali residents of Bombay to perpeuate the memory of late Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, who met his death by accident in Calcutta in 1935.

Prominent among those present were the Hon. Justice K. C. Sen, I.C.S., Mr. S. C. Bannerji, President of the school, Prof D. Ghosh, Bar-at-Law, Mr. G. C. Mitter, Mint Officer and others.

Prizes were distributed by Mrs. S. C. Chatterji. After light refreshments the function terminated.

CONGRESSMEN SCORE WELL

Thirty-Six Seats Captured In Dharwar D. L. B. Elections

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, (By Mail)

The results of the Dharwar District Local Board elections were declared on Friday evening in Dharwar.

Out of 44 seats given to the Dharwar District Local Board, 39 seats are assigned for non-Mahomedan constituencies and 5 seats are assigned for Mahomedan constituencies.

The Parliamentary Board of the Dharwar District Congress Committee set up 38 Congress candidates for 39 non-Mahomedan seats out of which it captured 36 seats.

The results of the elections are as under according to Talukas for non-Mahomedan seats:—

HUBLI:—Messrs. M. R. Patil, G. F. Noolvi and Fakirappa Ghodke (Harijan).

NAVALGUND:—Messrs. G. R. Nalavadi, M.L.A., V. T. Magadi and A. S. Patil.

RON:—Messrs. Kuberappa Gadag, Mahadevappa Noolvi, Gurunath Vaidya, arvatgonda Patil and M. B. Inomati. (Last two non-Congress).

RANEBENNUR:—Messrs. K. F. Patil, M. D. Naik, S. S. Kajjari and S. B. Patil.

HONGAL:—Messrs. G. M. Naik, B. N. Mensinkai and Shivangouda Chambasongouda.

KALGHATGI:—Messrs. Tippayya Mullappanavar and B. C. Patil.

HIREKERUR:—Messrs. M. M. Sonkar, V. V. Patil, G. H. Patil and M. M. Hullatti.

DHARWAR:—Messrs. V. N. Jog, M.L.A., G. A. Hurali, Mrs. Krishnabai Panajikar and Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil. (Last non-Congress).

GADAG:—Messrs. C. B. Hulkoti, C. B. Rashayyonavar, Gojmer Pirader and D. Y. Samhrani (Harijan).

HAVERI:—Messrs. S. K. Hosamani, M.L.A. (Central), S. K. Waddeyar, Hucchannavar and Kalkoti.

SHIJGAON:—Messrs. M. B. Huralikop, S. L. Shijgovi, and R. C. Patil.

It is freely discussed that Sjt Shiddappa Hosamani, a Congress member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, will be elected to the presidentship of the D.L.B. for the next triennium by the Congress Party unanimously.

Indian Sugar Syndicate

The Advisory Committee of the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited has released for sale into the amrket 31,37,705 maunds of new season's sugar.

Tea-Party To Meherally

To meet Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President-elect of the ensuing session of the Cutch Prajakiya Parishad at Mundra, the President and members of the Working Committee of the Conference gave a tea-party at Cutch Castle on Sunday.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, A TEST FOR VOTER

Bhulabhai's Exhortation For Proper Exercise Of Franchise

An appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help the Congress in capturing the Municipal Corporation was made by Mr. Nagindas Master, during the monthly flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House on Sunday.

A similar appeal was made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Sewri, while launching the election campaign on behalf of the Congress. Mr. Desai said that the Congress had undertaken one more responsibility by its decision to contest the civic bodies. Their aim in taking this decision was to serve the poor masses. The ensuing elections would be a test for the voter, and if he exercised his franchise in the interests of the masses, the Congress would have no difficulty in coming in a thumping majority.

WORLD'S GREAT JOURNAL

On the 'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 6.

'Zamana'

".....difficult to express in mere words the THROBBING drama, BEAUTY and REALISM of 'Zamana.' PADMA DEVI puts over a MOST TOUCHING portrayal of a destiny that must MOVE STONES....BRISK SPACE at which the story moves, realism with which it is PRESENTED, its high dramatic value and the beauty of the MUSIC & SENTIMENT provide ENTERTAINMENT SO ENGROSSING that one has time for nothing but APPRECIATION AND ENJOYMENT"—Thus remarks The "TIMES OF INDIA" about 'Zamana' that has taken B'BAY BY STORM!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1938

SPEED UP PROHIBITION

Prohibition enthusiasts will be grateful to Gandhiji for his article in "Harijan" expressing disappointment at the extremely slow progress of prohibition made by Congress Governments and urging them to speed up their programmes. Gandhiji rightly believes that prohibition is one of the most important parts of the programme to which the Congress has been pledged since 1921 and that a programme for which thousands of Congressmen have gone to jail and which is meant to reclaim millions from the physical, moral and economic ruin which they bring upon themselves through drink is not one to be proceeded with in the leisurely way in which it is now progressing. Gandhiji specially emphasises the point that "prohibition gives a dignity and prestige to the Congress which perhaps no other single step can give". And he does not use the language of exaggeration when he says that our freedom itself "will be the freedom of slaves if we continue to be victims of the drink and drug habit".

Very Slow Progress

But what is the present position of the prohibition programme? To prevent laxity and indefiniteness in the matter the Working Committee fixed three years as the period to bring about complete prohibition. The Committee was not unaware at the time of the financial difficulties involved or other difficulties caused by smuggling and illicit distillation. With the full knowledge of all these difficulties and because of them the Committee fixed a limit of three years. But at the present rate of progress one does not feel confident of prohibition being completed in even double the time. In no province are more than two or three districts under prohibition, and in Bombay not a single whole district. Nor can the slow progress be explained by any uncontrollable illicit consumption. Wherever complete prohibition has been tried it has been a success, illicit consumption being too negligible to stand in the way of rapid further progress. The financial difficulty alone still remains unsolved. No Congress Government have yet found a substitute for the liquor revenue. They all cling to it even while admitting it to be tainted revenue. They are not prepared even to set apart the liquor revenue for the purpose of fighting the drink evil. Gandhiji has, therefore, good reason to observe that they are "drawing up prohibition programmes in a proper 'bania' spirit."

Fresh Taxation

Essential

It must be admitted, however, that the problem cannot be solved until and unless a substitute is found for the liquor revenue. And Gandhiji has made some notable suggestions on the subject. His suggestion of a grant or at least a loan without interest from the Government of India will not be helpful immediately or till Provincial Governments exhaust their resources of retrenchment and fresh taxation. But the following suggestions seem to be immediately feasible: "The drink curse is most prevalent in urban areas. It is in these areas that they can resort to fresh taxation. Prohibition gives direct help to the employers of labour. They can surely afford to bear the loss of revenue caused by prohibition. The few months of prohibition in Ahmedabad have put money into the pockets both of the employers and the labourers. There is no reason whatsoever why the employers should not pay for this inestimable service." Gandhiji adds that "many similar sources of revenue can easily be thought of". We wholeheartedly agree and would earnestly plead for an early conference of the Working Committee and the Excise and Finance Ministers of Congress Governments to explore all the possibilities of fresh taxation. This should be done before the Provincial Budgets for the next official year are taken in hand. It is time, indeed, Congress Governments made speedy efforts not to deserve any longer Gandhiji's remark that they now "break the spirit, if not the letter, of their pledge when they delay prohibition for the sake of revenue".

The Way Is Clear

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer claims to have always maintained that an Indian Prince can confer full responsible government on his subjects and that he only needs the approval of the Paramount Power. But now that the Paramount Power has publicly and repeatedly stated that the Princes are free to grant responsible government if they so choose the Ruler of Travancore need no longer wait for any permission from the Paramount Power. His Diwan also says that already the State has made much constitutional progress and that now there is no room for any dyarchy or any other half-way house on the road to full responsible government. What then prevents the final dash to the goal?

The Diwan, however, boggles at the logical conclusion of his own line of reasoning. It requires, he says, the utmost deliberation over the 'pros and cons' including communal and religious considerations. But he should beware of the consequences of creating an evil by suggesting one when there is none. Why not at least appoint a representative committee to deliberate over all the 'pros and cons' that he can imagine?

Child-Slave Traffic In Bombay

In his address at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday Mr. Munshi presented a grim picture of organised beggary and "child-slave traffic" in Bombay city. He graphically described "the regular beggars' mart in which the blind beggar is the most attractive salesman," the way a blind child is sold for Rs. 5 and a crippled one for Rs. 3, the child which had shells put into its eyes so as to appear blind, the child branded into crying by a lighted 'bidi,' and the child goaded to work day and night "by being scalded with hot water or branded with tongs or live coals." The instances cited are not quite so rare as one might fondly believe. The underworld of Bombay daily presents to the close observer a hundred distressing pictures of innocent helpless children living amidst hellish conditions.

The most pertinent question is how to prevent such tragedies. Merely asking the public not to aggravate the evil by "indiscriminate charity" will not suffice. Nor can the more rigorous enforcement of the Children's Act and the laws against begging do much unless there are enough suitable homes for the beggars, young and old, where they can be trained to earn an honest living. Mr. Munshi has already launched a scheme for a Children's Colony in the suburbs. More "homes" will have to be provided for the older beggars also if the state of things described by him is to be substantially improved. All this will, of course, mean heavy expenditure, but if Government make sustained, and not merely spurtive, efforts to deal with the problem, they will not fail to receive the requisite financial and other support from the public and local bodies.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

Christmas brought a packed house to the Taj. It was one of those evenings when streamers replaced all the red tape that the Taj was ever covered with. We take off our hats to the management for what is quite the best cabaret the Taj has produced for a long time. The outstanding item was that of the Danes. Three girls and a man. When I come to think of the titian hair of one of them, I feel that even the great Lupescu would fade into insignificance by comparison. She is without doubt the best of the four and her superb dancing is of a class which the Taj should try and maintain.

* * * *

It was a very select gathering. There were at least two prominent names from Debrett and any number from the local "Who's Who." I dare not mention any names lest some of the others should be offended. The conversation all round preserved a particularly high standard. Polo, boxing, racing being some of the most discussed topics of the day.

* * * *

Inspite of the proximity of Boxing Day, no fights took place and one noted with great relief the restraint exercised by some of our noted amateur fighters.

* * * *

Later still one went to the Police Dance. The dancing was somewhat heavy as the canvas over the tennis courts was a little different to the spring floor of the Taj. If you wanted to see how not to park a car, you had merely to drive past the Police Club. Well, I don't suppose a cop would pinch you on a night like that.

* * * *

Intelligent" remark overheard somewhere in Bombay at four in the morning on Christmas Day—"It's not that I don't trust you. I just feel tired."

* * * *

Racing over the week-end was exciting sport. A number of three figure dividends were declared and Firpo's victory over Four Aces after an objection makes up for the disappointment of the last Poona Season when Four Aces won on the objection. Among those who were very disappointed at the upholding of the objection was a young lady from San Diego, who turned out to be the niece of our Lady Blackwell. It sounds almost strange to hear a niece of Lady Blackwell say "ad-dress" and "skedule" and "ant" instead of address, schedule and aunt. But this is a small world.

* * * *

Incidentally while we are on the subject of racing, I would like to say that if you want to know who's who and what's what in racing you have only to ask Mr. Swamvur. Also Mr. Sultan Chinoy has two horses—Talk and Talkless! I wonder which he prefers.

* * * *

The most popular tune in Bombay at the moment is "A-Tisket A-Tasket". It is a very catching and suggestive song. Put it on your gramophone and see what thoughts pass through your mind.

* * * *

As the new models of cars are arriving in Bombay, there are large crowds to be seen outside some of the motor car firms waiting anxiously for them. It is unfortunate that the dickey seat in some of the new cars is inside and not outside as before. It brings the chauffeur a little too near. It's still worse if the chauffeur has to drive whenever you don't feel like driving at night.

* * * *

The deputation which awaited on the Hon. Mr. Munshi, Home Member, in connection with the proposed edict for motor horns, looked somewhat sad as they came out. Mr. Genge was faithfully and patiently waiting downstairs. I suppose he wanted to be the first with all automobile news.

WHAT I SAW IN PARIS

General Strike—And After

By Sunder Kabadi, Our London Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
(By Air Mail).

Although I returned from Paris about ten days ago I have been unable to send you a letter earlier owing to the consequence of M. Daladier's action in expelling me from France. The hurried departure from Paris and the crossing by night under very bad weather conditions as well as the somewhat hectic life that we were obliged to lead during our stay in Paris combined to give me a cold from which I have scarcely recovered. Besides I was hoping that it would be possible to obtain from the French Government an explanation of their conduct.

Question In Parliament

The order that was served on me contained no allegation whatever against my activities in Paris beyond suggesting vaguely that my presence was prejudicial to public safety. I was, therefore, anxious to find out from the authorities what reasons impelled them to this decision. My enquiries, however, in Paris as well as from London have proved fruitless. The information that I had been expelled with another Indian journalist naturally caused some stir in Labour circles in this country and a Labour M. P. raised the matter in Parliament. Mr. Reginald Sorensen, the M. P. concerned, asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that two British subjects representing Indian newspapers of repute were recently deported from Paris by order of the French Government; that before this they were subjected to interrogation, their photographs and their fingerprints taken; that their request to see the British Consul and their protest were ignored; that no charge was made against them and no reason or explanation given for their treatment; that their notice of expulsion from France prevented their entering that country again; and whether he would take up the matter with the French Government with a request for an explanation and the withdrawal of the notice of expulsion. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler, said, in reply, that the British Ambassador in Paris was being instructed to request the French Government to inform him of the facts of the case.

No Help From British Embassy

That is where the matter stands at present and that is doubtless where it will remain if the Foreign Office is not stimulated from time to time by fresh inquiries. Maenwhile, I may add that when the British Embassy in Paris was notified unofficially of the circumstances in which the expulsion order was served on me and my fellow-journalist, Feroze Gandhi, the officials there declined to take any notice of the matter unless it was laid before them officially. Whatever they may have understood by this stipulation the fact was that while we were in Paris, we received very little assistance in our predicament from either the British Consulate or the Embassy although we were fully entitled to them. One wonders whether these officials would have been equally indifferent if an English journalist had been involved. It should be pointed out, however, that although we, two Indian journalists, happened to be the first victims, the Daladier Government has for some time been greatly irritated by the activities of foreign journalists who do not in every case send out messages either favourable or flattering to the French Prime Minister or his Foreign Secretary, M. Bonnet. They are saying in Paris that the Government strongly disapprove of the work of some British journalists including the correspondents of the "Manchester Guardian", the "Times" and the "News Chronicle". It is, of course, unlikely that M. Daladier would venture to take any action against these newspapermen because it is bound to have very unpleasant reactions throughout Britain. It is being suggested that while no drastic action against them is under contemplation the Government is trying by various means to bring pressure upon them to modify their critical attitude. The sensitiveness of the French Government to foreign criticism is understandable. There is a widespread fear that France is rapidly abdicating her leading position in international affairs and that through the betrayals and selfishness of her leaders she is being dragged down to a position of subservience in the world. Daladier and Bonnet know that more than any other French politician they are responsible for this interpretation of French policy and the more the international position of France appears to diminish in importance the more anxious they are to suppress the facts about political moves in Paris being broadcast to the world. My visit to Paris at any extremely critical phase in the recent history of that country showed me quite plainly that, whatever Daladier and Bonnet may say in defence of their policy, both abroad and in domestic affairs, there is a very large section of France which is intensely alarmed and anxious to find a way out

The General Strike

The General Strike itself was as much the reaction of the working-class to all that the Munich Agreement stands for, as it was a reaction to the Economic Decrees promulgated by M. Reynaud. The organisers of the strike, the Trade Unions and the Socialist and Communist Parties, knew quite well that there was widespread indignation in the country against the reactionary tendencies of the Daladier Government and if they used the unequal and crushing exactions imposed by the Reynaud decrees as the immediate occasion of the strike they realised quite well that when the workers downed tools on that fateful Wednesday, they would be expressing their protest not only against the decrees which discriminated unfairly between the rich and the poor but also against wider political and international policies pursued by Daladier and Bonnet. The strike was unevenly successful. It was almost complete in some industries and almost a failure in certain other industries, such as the Transport industry. It is recognised on all hands that the moral victory lies with the workers inasmuch as the strike was

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHRISTMAS IN HOLY LAND

It has not been a happy Christmas in Holy land. Inspite of pious hopes expressed in some circles, all is yet not quiet in Palestine. The stage-managed pro-British demonstrations have been followed, according to latest reports, by Arabs going on strike again as a protest against military searches and demolition of houses in the neighbouring villages. Official terrorism continue unabated and applicants for travelling permits have been informed that these will not be issued so long as the strike continues. The British authorities have evidently learnt nothing from experience and wish to continue their present policy. In such circumstances, the prospects of any hopeful solution emerging from the London deliberations are very remote, indeed.

WHAT MEHERALLY SAW

In this connection Mr. Yusuf Meheartily (whom we welcome back in Bombay after his world tour) who was recently in the Near East, made some pertinent remarks at a public meeting he addressed on Saturday. The Arabs of Palestine, according to him, are determined to carry on their struggle till the very last and there was no genuine Arab who was siding with British Imperialism, even though the country was in the grip of a black regime. The Arabs demand independence and no more Jewish imigration into Palestine. The justice of these demands is manifest and it is only on this basis that peoce can be restored in Palestine.

DALADIER'S DREAM.

Does the second vote of confidence recently secured by the Daladier Government in the French Chamber indicate any real feeling of the country? Apart from the narrow escape M. Daladier had in securing his first vote of confidence and the strength of dissent registered by the voting subsequently, the Daladier policy is clearly built up on the debris of the "front populaire" and lacks the essential element of public confidence and support. It is a disastrous policy because the crisis through which the country is passing calls for a national solidarity such as the popular front symbolised. The French Premier has made it impossible for either M. Throrez or M. Blum to co-operate with him at a time when the system of French security in Europe has collapsed and the country's difficulties are increasing in every direction. It is quite possible to run the Government by beating back the resistance of the C. G. T. by creating a state of emergency and panic—for a time. The financial decree-laws themselves reveal the depth and gravity of the situation that faces the Republic and it is not enough, as M. Daladier is doing, to blame the communists. M. Reynaud may work his miracle but the French outlook appears much more pessimistic and almost full of despair.

A SAD SPEECH

It was a sad speech that the Pope made addressing the College of Cardinals who brought Christmas greetings. He attacked the violation of the Concardat with Italy and the anti-Catholic measures in Nazi Germany. While it is true that the Nazis have persecuted the German and Austrian Catholics and that Fascist Italy, too, is now following the example, the Pope should have known that dictatorship brooks no rival loyalty—not even loyalty to Christ and Church—and that Hitler and Mussolini will not respect anyone's white hairs—not even the Pope's. The Pope must realize that his acquiescence in the unchristian invasion of Abyssinia is now recoiling on his head like a boomerang.

DROP IT

A report appeared last week that fifty-two richly caparisoned elephants would haul up the Presidential chariot for 52nd session of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri and that some Maharaja had offered the required number of elephants. As the report is not yet contradicted we have to suggest that the proposal should be dropped unhesitatingly. Such pomp and ceremony do not become a body which identifies itself with the poor people and whose annual sessions, therefore, are held in villages. For the Congress to let bullocks be replaced by elephants is a glaring incongruity, and there is also a great risk of one or more of the elephants getting uncontrollable in the midst of huge crowds. Finally, it is most unwise to set up a precedent which makes a Reception Committee depend more upon Maharajas than on the common people of the district or province concerned. Nor is it necessary to use 52 bullocks because the next session is 52nd. Four are quite enough. It is essential that every detail about the session should be in keeping with the simplicity that should mark every Congress function.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Great enterprises often result from small beginnings.

If a man has no temptations it's easy to remain honest.

With the exception of humorists, nearly all men are funny.

Even bald-headed barbers insist on telling hair-raising stories.

A poor man never knows how many friends he has until he suddenly strikes it rich.

The chief end of a man depends on whether he is wanted to do brain work or run errands.

WITHOUT COMMENT

There will be no Rue Chamberlain in Paris, according to a decision taken by the Paris Municipal Council.

After the Munich Conference, proposals were submitted to the Municipal Council to name an important Paris thoroughfare after the British Premier. When this question came up for discussion in the council yesterday, a definite regulation was adopted to the effect that henceforth Paris streets cannot be named after living persons and that in order to qualify for this distinction people must have been dead for at least five years.

—Paris news item.

* * * *

The New Year Honours list, we understand, will be published a day later than usual—on January 2.

Our sympathy goes to the waiting gentry but, then, suspense is the spice of melodrama.

* * * *

A Franco communique seeks to assure us that "no disturbances whatever interrupted the absolute tranquility" of rebel Spain.

Which confirms the adage that dead ones tell no tales.

* * * *

There is a special school in Germany, we learn, to train "brides for colonies."

All they need now are a couple of "colonies for brides".

* * * *

Impending Apology.

"The latter (Japanese custom items) embrace a possible upward revision of tariffs, especially affecting imports from countries other than Japan and luxuries like wife, spirits and tobacco. British and American enterprises would be seriously affected thereby."—Reuter in "Times of India."

* * * *

The American press is so exasperatingly sober and calm over the Nazi outburst that it constitutes in its existence a fresh and intolerable insult.

Does Mr. Chamberlain still think America is not yet ripe for Munichisation?

* * * *

"There is no Geneva for me where I can take my innocent children who will probably starve if I am wilfully antagonized to my home people."

Poet Noguchi to Poet Tagore.

Yes brother we condole with your patriotism—the last refuse of safety-first.

* * * *

The Italian Government is landing cost free progressors of Italian language to our colleges.

The late firm of Mohamed Ali of Abyssinia may draw some philosophical consolation.

* * * *

But Il Duce's solicitude for our cultural needs is too touching for words. We ought to hold a public meeting to express gratitude. Viva Il Duce!

* * * *

A Hague message says Dr. Colijn replied that gold consignments were made on technical and financial grounds and had nothing to do with politics.'

A superbly technical interpretation of the flight of gold.

* * * *

In the Commons Mr. Arthur Henderson urged a deep tunneling system for A.R.P.

Mr. Chamberlain must be provided with a special tunnel of his own reaching from Whitehall to Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

* * * *

Mr. Hodson, speaking at a meeting of the European group, said that the "British empire, through its development into a British Commonwealth had destroyed British imperialism, as it had been understood."

Tell us another one, Mr. Hodson.

* * * *

The professor of biology entered the class-room, cleared his throat, and said: 'Now, gentlemen, please pay particular attention. I have in this parcel a very fine specimen of a dissected frog—very interesting.' Slowly he opened the wrapper and disclosed a few sandwiches. A look of consternation crossed his face. 'I thought I had eaten my lunch!' he said.

SNUB TO 'DEFEATED' POLITICAL OPPONENTS

Christmas Presents For 'Fruitful Mothers'

BERLIN, Dec. 25.

"We have a special reason this Christmas to be profoundly grateful to Lord God for so visibly blessing the way that Herr Hitler took."

THUS DECLARED HERR HESS, AS THE FUHRER'S DEPUTY, BROADCASTING A MESSAGE TO GERMANS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

An eulogy of Germany's achievements in the past year and the announcement of a new decoration for mothers were the main features of the address.

Having enumerated the achievements, Herr Hess castigated doubters and critics in Germany, and declared that even they could not impede Germany's destined progress in future which is worthy of our people.

As a Christmas present from Herr Hitler to fruitful mothers, Herr Hess announced that Mothers of four or five children would receive a bronze cross of a German mother. Mothers of six or seven children would earn a silver cross and those of eight a gold cross.—Reuter.

GERMANY LIKE "FIRTREE IS HEADING FOR LIGHT"

BERLIN, Dec. 24.

No nation on earth has the right to celebrate this night (Christmas) in such spirit of community as Germany, states "Schwartzekorps", the organ of Herr Hitler's "Black Guards."

"We celebrated it amid crackling logs before any Celtic missionary, announcing a foreign message of salvation, had trodden the soil of Germania. We celebrated it in lonely farmsteads in forgotten valleys, when spies of "Love one's neighbour" doctrine threatened everyone who held on to the pagan customs."

After recalling that pagan celebrations of winter solstice are centuries older than Christianity. The Paper commiserates with Germans living abroad, "among peoples whose appointed high-priests take great pleasure in declaring that they are much, much more pious, much, much more Christian than Germans. Their Christmas symbol is mistletoe which is very bizarre and striking but feeds on other's sap, whereas German Christmas resembles the firtree, the slenderest and straightest of trees, deeprooted and rising to a single point towards light."

The Paper ends by exhorting the German people to show an ever increased national spirit of community as, never in history has a nation been so insulted and slandered in morals and sentiments as in 1938, not only by defeated political opponents, but by so-called representatives and deputies of that Saviour whose birthday they claim to celebrate.—Reuter.

THREAT OF REPRISALS

German Press Attack On Pittman And Ickes

BERLIN, Dec. 24.

The Foreign Office decided to take no further step in the controversy with Washington until after Christmas but newspapers continue their violent attacks on Mr. Ickes and Mr. Pittman and also contain what appear to be vague threats of reprisals if America should break off diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

Germany Prepared For 'Rupture'

BERLIN, Dec. 24.

The "Nachtausgabe" says, "One has an impression that certain circles in Washington want a rupture of all relations with Germany. If that is really so the National Socialist Germany would know how to resist such action, pursued by Jews and Bolsheviks, with Washinton's co-operation".

The "Deutsche Allegemeigne" says, that if it really came to a rupture of relations the German answer would not be long in coming. All papers suggest that the anti-German campaign in America is designed to distract the American people's attention from "the failure" of the Pan-American Conference.—Reuter.

Allabux Striving To Form Stable Ministry

Talks With Sir Ghulam Hussain Prove Inconclusive: Move For No-Confidence Motion?

KARACHI, Dec. 25.

The "United Press" understands that Khan Bahadur Allabux, Premier, and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Leader of the Opposition in the Sind Legislative Assembly met together for not less than five times, at the residence of a mutual friend, and held secret parleys lasting twenty hours for a compromise on the recent Sind political tangle.

The outcome of these secret talks is not known, it is gathered that they would be resumed soon on the return of Sir Ghulam from Bombay in a few days.

It is reported that Sir Ghulam Hussain during his talks with the Premier expressed a desire that he should either be given the Premiership with the portfolio of Finance or, in the alternative, that he should become the Speaker of the Assembly, and that two of his partymen should be included in the future (reshuffled) cabinet.

MOVE FOR NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

On the other hand, Mr. Syed Ghulam Murtaza Shah, once a staunch supporter of the Allabux Ministry and his group are anxious to see that Sir Ghulam Hussain's talks with the Premier are torpedoed so that attempts be made to overthrow the present Ministry by testing a no-confidence motion in the January session of the Sind Assembly.

However, nothing definite can be said about the final outcome of the talks as the politics in the desert province of Sind is ever changing.

A member of the Ministerial Party in an interview to the "United Press" said that Khan Bahadur Allabux was making efforts to win over the opposition as he is anxious to have a stable Ministry in Sind which should work for the betterment of the province."

He added that there being definite indications that the Allabux ministry had declined to accept in its entirety the Congress High Command's Wardha decision on the Barrage assessment proposals, the attitude of the Congress party in the Assembly would be one of neutrality in the event of a no-confidence motion being brought against the present Ministry.

A motion of no-confidence against the Ministry could be sponsored either by the Muslim League Party or by the Opposition. The Ministerial Party composed of the Hindu group and Allabux group would require 25 votes to defeat the motion. The total strength of the House is 60 of which the Speaker and the Congress Party represent 10. According to him the Ministry had at present a strength of 27 members, including 3 Europeans, 2 Independents and also the whole Congress group.—United Press.

World Achievement.

Two Harvests A Year

Go back in thought a few years only, and consider how you would have looked at anyone who had suggested that one day farmers might grow wheat within the Arctic Circle. You would have had no patience with them. You would have said life was too precious to waste in idle speculations of that kind.

Now, however, this dream is coming true.

What is more, Dr. V. N. Tsitsin hopes to gather two harvests a year

We have read elsewhere of the bold attempt made by Canadian experts in order to find a grain which will bind the light soil of large areas of the Dominion. In order to find what they want they have crossed wheat with couch grass, and this, in essence, is what the Russian scientist has done.

A long and a patient search has been his. He has had to find a wheat which will withstand cold—an intense and prolonged cold. He has crossed it with wheats which are impervious to what is known as rust. He has fertilized it with a form of couch grass which grew in the North Caucasus; and after many bitter disappointments he has evolved a wheat which is capable of being grown nearer the North Pole than any other wheat known.

Moreover, Dr. Tsitsin has gathered a harvest of this wheat which will come to fruition in either the spring or the autumn, and the bread, he tells us, was excellent.

It seems there is no end to what man can do when he tries.

RELIEF IN LAND ASSESSMENT

(Continued from page 1)

a week from to-morrow for Christmas.

There were 22 arrests in all, including that of Mr. Gajanan Joshi, the 13th 'Dictator', at Azad Chowk but all of them were later released.

Hargovind Pandya, Bhadra Shankar Yagnik and Kushal Chand Shaw have been released to-day on the expiry of their terms.

Shri. Maniben Hirani was released before the expiry of her terms owing to ill-health.—A. P.

RAJKOT STRUGGLE TELLS ON PALITANA

Remissions Given By Thakore: Conference Meets To-day

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 25.

The first meeting of the Palitana State Peoples' Conference will be held tomorrow at Gariyadhar. Mr. Shambhooshankar Trivedi presiding. Palitana State Praja Pratinidhi Sabha will meet on 5 to 7 January in Darbar Hall, Palitana.

Rajkot Satyagraha has told on Palitana State and the Thakore Saheb himself has visited every village and settled only five annas revenue in three Mahals of the State.

Villagers of two Palitana Mahalss are granted relief to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent. in the land assessment in cash, which represents a reduction in the assessment from Rs. 1,85,000 to Rs. 85,000

Relief For Quake Sufferers

RAJKOT, Dec. 24

The earthquake sufferers of Kathiawar will receive relief, according to an announcement in the latest "Western Iddia States Agency Gazette" Agriculturists of seventeen villages of Pallad Taluka, who have been affected a series of shocks, have been informed that all executive orders or judicial decrees passed by any civil courts up to October 31, 1938 against them would be stayed.—United Press

NAWANAGAR GIVES 3 LAKHS RELIEF

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 25.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has recently announced relief to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs to the State subjects and made the Municipality a public body. The discontent against the overtaxation in the State has not subsided. It is feared that the agitation now in actual existence may assume a serious form.

Although Dhrangadhra Durbar has declared the State Municipality a public body yet there exists discontent among the people that the body is not invested with all the powers that it need possess in the execution of the day-to-day work. A deputation of leading citizens of the State on the 18th instant waited upon the Raj Saheb, who promised to consider their request after giving a patient hearing to their grievances.

14TH DICTATOR

RAJKOT, Dec. 25.

Mr. Vithaldas Bodani has been declared the 14th "Dictator."—A. P.

HITLER'S MASTER STROKE

Czech Stunned At Betrayal By England And France

In the course of a speech delivered by Mr. Dadiba S. Bamji B.A., B.Sc., at a meeting of the University Students Parsi Union on "the seething caulron of International affairs", he said:—

A lull has fallen in the temporary crisis of the Europe affairs a danger has been reverted at the last moment when all hopes of peace had ended, a brief security from the unappeasing horrors of wars has spread its mantle over the terror stricken areas, peace has been maintained, nay, snatched from the aggressors but what price has been paid for it, all the world knows.

The attitude of the German dictator is nothing else but the repetition of the policy of OHO. Von Bismarck and the methods of William Kaiser. History always repeats itself and who can deny that Hitler has not failed to carry out the traditional policy of his predecessors, nay, more he is out to carry on with all vengeance. By the treaty of Versailles which forced the Germans to agree to the dictates of the allies, the once German Empire was now broken up into a number of small States independently situated like Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Ukrania, etc. The people there are all Germans but hold distinct differences with regard to their castes; for instance, the Czechs do not differ from the Slovaks in any special respect except the party faction, and so on. Suffice it to say that they are all Germans, brothers of the same race, compatriots of the same motherland, comrades of the same soil, and if Hitler had but more common sense, he would make them close allies, for blood is always thicker than water; they would always unite for a common cause at any time; but the thirst of power is always red and Hitler cannot see minor things such as these when he aims at a higher bull's eye.

HITLER'S ONE DREAM

Hitler is out for the idealisation of one dream—the establishment of German Colonies at all cost by any means, fair or foul, any part crooked or straight with the first failure of the League of Nations in 1931, when Sir John Simon, literally speaking offered Manchukuo to the Japanese, the dictators began for bolder bids. They openly snapped their fingers at the League which raged in impotent fury to crystallise down in no time. Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator invaded Abyssinia on the flimsy plea of migration through over-population and captured Adis Ababa its capital, but though the Italian ensign flutters on the Government fortifications, yet the brave Ethiopian soldiers, who are the best fighters of the world in their own pirmitive way, make short work of Italians, wherever opportunity offers, and no amount of scientific inventions, machine-guns, or bombs can quell their fury.

The Spanish war is yet another example of conflict of powers in Europe. Each nation has a hand in it, especially Germany, Russia, France and Italy, in getting an upper hand with France's Army—to Italy it means securing powers of the Mediterranean—to France the loss of Spain would be the cutting off of all trade—to England it would be losing all powers in the East, the Mediterranean and the Suez in particular—to Germany the success would add additional power of colonisation—to Russia it would mean "Communistic Sovereignty", for as Mr. Lloyd George once said "Spanish conflict is not between the Franco's troops and Government's soldiers. it involves the interests of all the great Powers of Europe."

HITLER'S MASTER-STROKE

In the whole of Czechoslovakia there are 2½ Millions of Nazi Germans who rose in rebellion under Herr Henlein and German demands were presented by Hitler for the Sudetenland to be ceded, and a plebiscite to be held in areas where there may be a minority, etc. France gave an ultimatum to march against Germany in case of Hitler pouncing to swallow Czechoslovakia, Russia also promised help but Britain refused to face in, unless it affected its own interest or place, and with England off the European chessboard. Hitler thought of checkmating the Powers, and peace hung by the straw.

The four days' ultimatum of Hitler was the surest sign of the black thunder cloud bursting in all its fury. At moment when things were blackest Chamberlain did the wisest thing of his life. He ordered the mobilisation of the British Fleet, and that turned Hitler's tables. Knowing his own weakness he now called all the four Powers to a Conference, at Munich, the outcome being the pact ceding to all Hitler's wishes, and so was the independence of another nation sacrificed for peace. The Czechs were stunned by this betrayal. "We who regarded English and France our friends for 20 years are betrayed by them was what they said."

England and France silenced the blackmailer for a time by peaceful offerings, but not for long. The blackmailer will soon return with braver demands for Colonisations, precipitating a world conflagration which will hurl the universe in the most abysmal slough of economic and political crisis from which the world will take very long to recover.

AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

Lima Conference Ratifies Declaration

LIMA, Dec. 25.

Amid thunderous applause a packed assembly at the Pan-American Conference ratified the Solidarity Declaration.

Mr. Cordell Hull hailed the declaration as the Conference's outstanding achievement, and added "It is closely associated with two vigorous resolutions, one offering sweeping condemnation of racial and religious bigotry as intolerable, and the second condemning in the Western Hemisphere collective political activity of groups of aliens.—Reuter

WARDHA EDUCATION SCHEME

Rajpipla Ruler Gives Lead

Gam Seva-Mandal of Avidha in Rajpipla State was started with the object of doing village uplift work on the 24th October 1938. The villagers are going ahead with various activities and they have by now put up fine village roads, set up a dispensary, a library and a fire brigade station. All the village roads and the streets are lighted.

This Mandal submitted an educational scheme to His Highness The Maharaja of Rajpipla requesting him to hand over the two State Schools to them and to let them set up one Educational Institution along the lines of the Wardha Educational Scheme and thus built up a typical village school.

His Highness in response to the request of the people sent his representative Nayab Diwan of the State to see the Avidha Village uplift activities personally on the 20th of this month. His Highness has been delighted with various Village Uplift activities and has made the following announcements to the people of the village:

(1) The Seva-Mandal is recognised by the State. (2) An annual grant of Rs. 200 has been given to the library. (3) His Highness has appreciated and approved of the Wardha Scheme of Education for the village and has announced that the two State Schools—boys and girls will be handed over to the Seva-Mandal for the proposed experiment. The State will give the full expenses which they are incurring at present on running those two schools. The State is pleased to give a further grant of Rs. 300 per year towards the New Educational Scheme

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS

PATNA, Dec. 25.

The need for creating greater unity and solidarity among the ranks of the Muslim masses with a view to achieving a common political objective, it is understood, will form one of the subfacts to be discussed at the meeting of the council of the All-India Muslim leage this evening. A number of resolutions have been received which will also be discussed by the Council relating to the Wardha and similar other educational schemes.

DISSATISFACTION AT CONGRESS SCHEMES

It is understood that the resolutions express dissatisfaction at the Congress Government's schemes, especially the Wardha Scheme and suggest that every Government should earmark separately a fund as the Muslims' share for education. The supervision of such education should be entrusted to a committee comprising Muslim members of provincial legislators.

Another resolution for discussion, it is understood, characterises the Congress as having failed to create homogeneity among Muslims and Hindus, and suggests that the All-India Muslim League should direct all its branches to bring every Muslim under the banner of the League with a view ultimately to creating unity among Hindus and Muslims.—A. P.

"BEAT YOUR SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES"

Roosevelt's Christmas Message To America

WASHINGTON: DEC. 24.

"I SHALL DO WHATEVER LIES WITHIN MY POWER TO HASTEN THE DAY FORETOLD BY ISAIAH WHEN MEN SHALL BEAT SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES AND A NATION SHALL NOT LIFT UP THE SWORD AGAINST A NATION, NEITHER SHALL THEY LEARN WAR ANY MORE," said President Roosevelt at Christmas Day message to the American people.

Concluding he said: "WE DESIRE PEACE AND SHALL HAVE PEACE. WE COVET NEITHER THE LANDS NOR POSSESSIONS OF ANY OTHER NATION OR PEOPLE."—Reuter.

CHEERLESS CHRISTMAS FOR PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, Dec, 24.

Although in fact the truce applied to both sides and the Curfew in Jerusalem is being relaxed, Palestine is faced with a third successive cheerless Christmas, owing to general insecurity.

Relaxation of traffic control in Bethlehem area and on the roads from Jerusalem to Bethlehem and from the adjoining villages will premit many to travel to Bethlehem at night time to participate in midnight masses and services at the Cathedral Church.

Twenty-thousand British troops are at present in the country, all imbued with Yuletide traditions, but the actual Christmas ceremonies in Jerusalem will be only attended by the Worcestershires who are encamped in a monastery facing the Manger Square. The remainder of the soldiers are scattered throughout the country and will celebrate the festival as best as they can.—Reuter.

Windsors Give Christmas Party

CANNES, Dec. 24.

A large beautifully decorated Christmas Tree in the main salon of "Chateau Dela Cros" will be illuminated at a Christmas eve party by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, entertaining 14 guests all personal friends.—Reuter.

Congress-League Correspondence

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION AT MEETING OF LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Three Months' Extension To Sub-Committee To Report On Wardha Scheme

PATNA, Dec. 25.

Discussions of a preliminary nature took place at the meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Muslim League this evening which was open to the Press. Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, at the outset placed a few resolutions before the Council which had been adopted by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi, and which were subject to approval of the Council. These included resolutions relating to the Vidya Mandir Scheme introduced in C.P. and the correspondence which passed between the Congress and the League.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect in the course of his initial observations, emphasised the importance of the Palestine situation, in so far as it affected the Muslim interests, and the action taken by the League in sending a delegation to the Cairo Conference and the British Government.

CONGRESS LEAGUE CORRESPONDENCE

With reference to the Congress-League correspondence he said that the condition of the League which was precedent to any agreement between Congress and the League was that the League was a representative and authoritative organisation of Muslims and should be recognised as such. The Congress, however, had replied in that connection and had placed its viewpoint. Referring to the Vidya Mandir Scheme he said the Working Committee of the League had decided that the situation demanded that Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan be sent to C.P. to further study the situation and submit a report, which would be forthcoming in due course. He announced that a committee had been appointed to raise funds for the League on which the Raja of Mahmudabad and Sir Currimbhoy Ibraham had agreed to work.

MR. LARI'S RESOLUTION

Referring to the resolution moved by Mr. Z. H. Lari at the last meeting of the Council at Delhi, expressing disagreement with Sir Sikandar Hyat's announcement of readiness to help Britain in the case of an international war, some members said that since the reason for Mr. Lari's withdrawal of his resolution had not been stated in the proceedings, there was scope for a misunderstanding. On the request of such members Mr. Jinnah's ruling, which led to the withdrawal of the resolution, was inserted in the proceedings. This enunciated the principle that in future vital pronouncements should not be made by any prominent member of the League without consulting the Working Committee, or President, in case of emergency.

WARDHA SCHEME

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan informed that the preliminary report by the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the Wardha scheme had been received, but the Sub-Committee wanted time to submit the final report. The apprehension expressed that the delay in submitting the report may turn the League opposition to the scheme abortive, since the scheme might have been carried into practice in certain provinces, was smoothed by the Raja of Pirpur, conveher of the Sub-Committee, who explained that the Committee had come to the decision on the general principles of the scheme, but required time to consider details. As regards the former the Raja of Pirpur said that the Committee had come to the decision that the scheme was harmful to the linguistic and cultural interests of Muslims, and referred to Gandhiji's article defining Hindusthani, which the Raja of Pirpur said, had changed the aspect of the scheme to a certain extent. Mr. Jinnah announced three months' extension of time to the Sub-Committee, for submitting a detailed

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Hyderabad Govt Will Accept Agreed Formula

AZAD'S EMISSARY OPTIMISTIC

Aney's Plea For Religious Freedom For Hindus In Nizam's State

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 25.

"Hyderabad Government is prepared to accept any agreed formula put forward by the communities jointly", declared Dr. Abdul Hamid, a member of the A. I. C. C. in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press prior to his departure to Bombay this evening.

AZAD'S EMISSARY

He was deputed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to study the situation personally and report the result.

State Congress' Action Welcomed

Dr. Abdul Hamid added that the State Congress People had helped the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity in Hyderabad by suspending the Satyagraha movement. All people in Hyderabad were anxious to come to a peaceful settlement of their problem. The unity talks between the Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and Mr. Narsinghrao on behalf of their respective communities were still going on. Most of the thorny problems have already been settled and only some minor issues have to be tackled.

PLEA FOR AGREED FORMULA

"I am sure", Dr Abdul Hamid said, "with the goodwill and cooperation, they will come to some final conclusion. The Hyderabad Government is prepared to accept any agreed formula put forward by the communities jointly."

He concluded: "Hyderabad has always been a symbol of Hindu-Muslim Unity in India and I am sure it will again give a lesson to the whole country under the patronage of His Exalted Highness, who, is a true representative of our common Hindu-Muslim culture of the last hundred years."

In the course of his one week's visit Dr. Abdul Hamid interviewed Sir Akbar Hydari, high officials and prominent citizens of both the communities, and acquainted himself with the present situation in Hyderabad.—A. P.

ANEY PLEADS FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR HINDUS

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 25.

"THE STATES ARE EVEN NOW BREEDING GROUNDS OF MEDIEVAL FEUDALISM, WHICH IS SO INCOMPATIBLE WITH MODERN CONDITIONS OF LIFE AND THE MODERN CONCEPTION OF CIVILIZED STATE. I AM FULLY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT MOST INDIAN STATES ARE INDIFFERENTLY TREATING THEIR PEOPLE AND SHOW LITTLE SIGNS OF BEING CONSCIOUS OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS THEM."

These observations were made by Mr. M. S. Aney, in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Aryan Congress, which commenced here today.

"Mahomedans in Hyderabad State definitely regard it as an article of faith that they constitute the ruling class and Islam as the State religion." Continued Mr. Aney. The policy pursued by the State in the composition of its chief representative body, such as legislature, recruitment to public services, constitution of the Ecclesiastical Department that looked after all Muslim religious and charitable institutions, and the entire educational policy contributed to the growth of aforesaid conceptions.

The President quoted facts and figures to show how Muslims who numbered a little over 10 per cent. of the total population played a dominant part in the affairs and activities of the State. Out of 802 gazetted State service appointments 545 were held by Muslims and 183 by Hindus and the Judicial service was practically monopolised by Muslims. As regards education, only 33.3 persons in thousand Hindus were literate while 103.5 per thousand of Muslims were literate.

LATEST SLOGAN

He deplored that the atmosphere in Hyderabad was intensely charged with a communalism. "The latest slogan is," Mr. Aney said, "that Muslims are not mere citizens of India following Islam but they are a nation by themselves and India according to these whole-hoggers consist of two nations—Hindus and Muslims. And the future policy of India is not a federation of provinces and States with mixed Hindu-Muslim population but federation of two nations, Hindu and Muslim. These notions preached in broad daylight by some distinguished leaders of Muslim opinion in British India," told on Muslims in a State like Hyderabad.

The various disabilities imposed on the religious and civic rights of Hindus were elaborately enumerated by Mr. Aney.

THEIR DEMAND

The International Aryan League, at its meeting in Delhi in April this year, reviewed the situation and formulated demands which 'inter alia' asked for the removal of restrictions on religious ceremonies, religious workers and publication of Arya Samaj newspapers, repeal of laws prohibiting the opening of 'Akhadas', cancellation of the circular prohibiting the opening of private schools, investigation by an impartial tribunal of cases relating to communal disturbances, scrutiny of books before proscription, complete freedom for the observance of Hindu and Arya festivals, when these coincided with Muslim festivals, no Hindu prisoner should be converted in prisons, no victimisation of Arayas in State services, complete freedom for hoisting the "Om' flag on houses and Arya Samaj temples.

All three forces, namely, the Aryan League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the State Congress, which were storming the citadel of autocracy in Deccan should be now combined and success of the cause could be insured if the three lines of attack were directed by common command and, if necessary, Mr Aney suggested that they should send their representatives to meet for evolving a combined council of action to lead and control the operations of their campaign.

Why This Difference In Treatment?

The disabilities imposed on the freedom of the Aryas and Hindus of Hyderabad (Dn.) in respect of their religious practices were enumerated by Pandit Dattatriya Prasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Aryan Congress, in the course of his address at the opening of the Conference to-day.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

The Chairman reiterated the various restrictions imposed by the Nizam's Government on the Aryas and Hindus

On the other hand, he narrated, 'tabligh' movement is going on in the State for the conversion of the Hindus. The members of the Depressed Classes that number about 24 lakhs, are given all facilities on the conversion to Islam The Hindu prisoners in jail are released if they adopt Islam. The Hindus who number about 89 per cent of the total population in the State get only 10 per cent. representation in the State services. Four prominent Arya workers, Pandit Ramchandra Dehlvi, Pandit. Shiv Chandra Pandit Chandrabhanu and Pandit Vyasdev Shastri who tried for redress of these grievances from the authorities were externed from the State and a few others including Ved Prakash, Dharm Prakash and Mahadev laid their lives preaching Arya tenets.

Concluding the Chairman thanked the local authorities. Rao Bahadur Mule, a former President of the Sholapur Municipal Committee, Mr. V. Kanale, a prominent local worker and others for all the help they had rendered for the success of the Congress.

Reception To Aney

Mr. M. S. Aney, President-elect of the All-India Aryan Congress on arrival here this morning was received by leaders including Bhai Parmanand, Mr V. D. Savarkar. The procession was headed by pipers and nearly 300 volunteers including women with 'Om' flags.

The procession terminated at Aryanagar, where Mr. Aney unfurled the 'Om' flag.—United Press.

ARYAN CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 25.

The All-India Aryan Congress commenced its three-day session this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney.

About 10,000 delegates were present, including Messrs. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Bhai Parmanand, Shri Narayanswami, Swami Sarvadanand, Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly, Vedbrat (Bihar), Pandit Vijayashankar (Bombay), Pandit Khusalchand Khursand (Punjab), Pandit Vinayakrao (Hyderabad) Pandit Desh Bandhu Gupta, Prof. Sudhakar, Pandit Narain Dutt and Pandit S. Chandra from Delhi besides many prominent local people including Seth Ranchhoddas, Seth Manekchand, Rao Bahadur Mule, Seth Lakshminaryan Rathi,, Seth Visvanath Kanale and Mr. Rajawade.

Messages wishing the Congress success were received from Messrs. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Jagatguru Shankaracharya, C. Y. Chintamani, Dr. Satyapal, Raja Narendranath, Harbilas Sarda, Acharya Ramdev, Prof. Ramdev, President of the Dalit-udhar Sabha (Punjab), Chaudhuri Muktearsing and others.—United Press.

PEN FRIENDSHIP

A Fascinating Hobby

(By GOVINDLAL D. SHAH).

The readers of this article will be pleased to learn that the third Penfriends' International Camp is being held at Ahmedabad on 28th, 29th and 30th December, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The article will introduce our readers to this hobby about which very little is known in this country.

It is true that pen friendship is comparatively a little known hobby in this country. Even those who practise it feel a little shy of the same and feel an inferiority complex that they are engaging themselves in a hobby meant for school children. It is, however, entirely otherwise in other countries and almost all the leading papers have now come to recognise it not only as a popular pastime but also as a cause worthy of being supported, encouraged and popularised. They have therefore opened their columns for a free publication of the names of those who desire to engage in this hobby. It is rapidly becoming a universal hobby claiming its votaries in all countries, from all classes and of all ages. In my own experience I have penfriends of all ages varying from 12 to 64 and they come from schools, colleges, government, newspaper, consular, business and professional offices.

What Is Pen-Friendship

At the outset I may attempt to explain what penfriendship is. It is a regular postal give and take of non-business, non-official, friendly letters between persons either sex known in the flesh or otherwise, residing in the same country or beyond its limits, with a view to a free exchange of notes, ideas and criticism on news and views of common interest and may in many cases be supplemented by a free exchange of articles of mutual interest. The way to get a penfriend is to to be a member of one or more of the several penfriends' clubs or get one's name published in one of the many journals that offer the hospitality of their columns to intending penfriends. Having done so one has to wait for somebody to write to him. The other and the quicker way is to write to a few of the many intending penfriends whose names and addresses are supplied by these clubs or can be found in osme newspapers and magazines, and wait for their replies. Thus you have only to put a stamped letter into a pillar box and a human being may be ready to entertain, instruct and inform you about everything that he knows and can imagine. He also adds a little pep and ginger by taking the liberty of being a friend and by writing in terms of affection. It is thus an intellectual brotherhood in which while retaining all the necessary elements of an intellectual exchange of fact, thought and criticism, the necessity of facing each other in body is eliminated.

A Fascinating Hobby

The secret of the wide popularity of penfriendship is that it is a fascinating hobby. It is a pleasure to exchange letters with those whom we have never known in the flesh, and it is such a healthy pleasure as promotes brotherhood, adds to our knowledge and widens our outlook. Its educational value is no less than the amusement it offers. It gives an excellent opportunity to study the minds of the people of different provinces and nations It is in theory as well as in practice a self-constituted federation, a real League of Nations, a sort of a Parliament of Man, and by aending towards the better understanding between the peoples of different provinces and nations works towards universal peace and good-will. It can and does furnish an idea of the customs, society, beliefs and usages of that part of the country in which the correspondent resides. Let it be clearly understood that this personal study by a man-on-the-spot is furnished free of charge, and is to be had nowhere else—least of all in the text-books being in its very nature a private communication a penfriend feels himself free from mental or conventional reservations and is unfettered and untheatrical in his observations. He is moved by sympathy towards his penfriend and his one aim is to understand and be understood. His observations are impartial, his criticism is honest, his advice is sympathetic and his expressions are friendly because he has no axe to grind, and his only ambition is to get a friend and be a friend. He is what I may term 'an honorary friend' who while unknown to his penfriend glories in service for the sake of service and who in return for all his labour of love looks forward for naught but reciprocating love. for these and similar reasons I have great admiration for a penfriend and I regard him as the true interpreter of the message of World Brotherhoood and Universal love. He will be a strong man whom such an appeal to idealism leaves unmoved. I have pity for him

Much For Little

It must be clear by now that penfriendship can be productive of good results. To an idle man it is the cheapest and the best 'killtime.' To one who is hungering for knowledge it offers ample puddings, for a pen-friend will write on politics, social usages, educational system, personal affairs and anything upon which he is called upon to express an opinion. He keeps him in touch with the up-to-date news and views from his part of the world, and gives an insight to see things from various angles and points of view. They can also exchange the respective Messages of their countries, religions, prophets etc. and create for their cause greater and better international understanding. Penfriendship is undoubtedly a great asset to all hobbyists as affording an opportunity for exchange of their surplus collections, but it is even more important to those who are interested in writing for the Press. A penfriend can not only give market notes, but can also act as an information bureau or forwarding agency, and may give personal introduction to friendly editors. He may also narrate his journalistic experiences and criticise unpublished and unpublishable works and may submit his own writings for exchange criticism. It may moreover preserve in such correspondence a record of their activities and may keep them on the run. Such correspondence may also inspire each of them to work better and aim higher. All things considered I think penfriendship is a great and a good hobby and offers almost a kingdom of one's heart's desire for a mess of paper.

I know of people advocating 'Art for Art's Sake' and the like. I wish people could also realise the value of penfriendship and begin to advocate it for its own sake. For myself I know of no other hobby or pastime that offers so much for so little.

Showers In S. E. Madras

POONA, Dec. 25.

With the strengthening of the northeast monsoon conditions became unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. The unsettled conditions now lie west of Ceylon. A few light showers occurred southeast of Madras.—A. P.

The Arya Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Benares celebrated its sixth anniversary on the 19th instant when Mr. Sathe, Commissioner of Benares Division, presided.

A SHORT STORY

Dramatic Instinct

BY STANLEY CORDELL

Rosemary Burt had dramatic instincts. A good woman, you understand, a credit to the community and to her family, but gifted with a sense of making the most commonplace things seem theatrical. We kids used to visit her often, because she made life exciting simply by the way she talked and told stories.

I'll never forget that day—it was about six months after America went into the war—three of us were gathered in Rosemary's living-room. Our conversation was interrupted by an explosion, which came in faintly through the open window Rosemary cocked her head to one side and said in hushed tones: "Listen! Did that sound like a cannon to you children?"

We looked at each other in wide-eyed fright. A cannon! My goodness, the war was 3,000 miles away, but nevertheless—Little Janet Allen began to cry. Rosemary, realizing she had been a bit carried away with herself, hastened to comfort us all by explaining that some men were dynamiting down on the Hixon place, and that was what the explosion was.

Time went on and Rosemary married Harry Richardson and went to live on Pleasant street. Several years later her sister, Ethel, married Rodney Kelsey, and the Kelseys occupied the house next to the Richardsons'.

Rosemary and Harry weren't blessed with children, but Rod and Ethel had a boy the first year of their union They named him Jimmie. Jimmie, when he got old enough, took a great shine to his Aunt Rosemary, the way we kids had done; and Rosemary, regretting the fact that she had no children of her own, fairly doted on little Jimmie.

More time passed. Jimmie reached school age and the Kelseys had another baby. That was the summer of 1938. There were floods that year and days of fierce heat and days of high winds. One day in September, shortly after school had started, the wind blew furiously all morning and continued to blow in the afternoon. Around 4 o'clock it began to reach gale proportions, and soon afterward a blast struck the town that knocked over pine trees as though they were match sticks.

No living person in Bradford had ever known such a blow, and none knew what velocity the gale was going to reach. In less than five minutes all electrical and communication service was disrupted. Houses were blown over, trees uprooted, lake and ocean front communities inundated. It was unheard of and unprecedented.

Ethel Kelsey was experiencing a horrible fear. Little Jimmie hadn't come home from school. She knew he had been dismissed at 3-30. Her mind pictured him loitering along some tree-shaded street, being crushed to death by trees as they plunged to the ground.

Frantic, she ran out of the house and across the lawn to Rosemary's. Barely able to remain on her feet, her ears filled with the fury of the storm, she pounded on Rosemary's door. There was a bare hope that Jimmie had stopped here on his way home from school.

No one answered her knock. She tried the door and found it open. She ran from one room to the next, but found no one. The house was deserted. She returned to the front porch and raced down the walk. A tree crashed against the Richardsons' porch, plunging through the roof to the floor. A moment before Ethel had stood on that very porch.

But she had no thoughts for her own safety now. Jimmie was somewhere out in this raging tornado and she must find him. She saw Mr. Bemis trying to hoist up his awning across the street. Even as he grasped the ropes the cloth was torn to ribbons.

Ethel rushed across the street and screamed her story in his ears. He looked at her white face, seized her arm and together they started up the street toward the school. Progress was practically impossible. Fallen trees and power line poles blocked their path. At the corner of Main and Pleasant streets they saw the body of a child pinned beneath a section of billboard. Ethel screamed and fainted.

When she returned to consciousness she was lying on the couch in her living-room. The wind still howled maddeningly, but the peak of the storm had passed. She sat up with a start, remembering, icy fear clutching at her heart. She searched Mr. Bemis' face, but he dropped his eyes.

"It wasn't any good going further," he said. "Main street was completely blocked." He hesitated. "That wasn't Jimmie that we saw. It was—his playmate, Bob Mann. They got him out—"

Ethel lay back and moaned. Stark, hideous terror was making her numb, robbing her of her senses. And then suddenly the door opened and Jimmie came bounding into the room, his eyes gleaming, his face flushed and excited. Behind him came Rosemary.

"Mama! Mama! Aunt Rose and I had a swell time! We were down in the cellar!"

"In the cellar?" Ethel said weakly. She looked at Rosemary. Rosemary grinned sheepishly.

"Like when they have cyclones out west, "Jimmie explained.

"You see," Rosemary offered, "the wind was blowing hard and Jimmie had stopped in and wanted me to tell him a story. So I told him about the Florida hurricanes and then——Well, I thought it would be fun for him if—I—we——had no idea what was really happening until we came up a minute ago."

Ethel wasn't sure whether she should give them both a scolding or not. Jimmie came and put his arms around her neck and kissed her, and she decided not.

(COPYWRIGHT.)

Nursery Experiments At Dehra Dun

Best Material For Seed Covering

What is the best material for seed covering—well-washed coarse sand, sifted decomposed vegetable manure, farmyard manure or sifted nursery soil?

This is one of the problems which has been solved following upon experiments in the nursery of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The experiment was designed to determine the efficacy of these seed covers on the rapidity and uniformity of germination of plants in shaded and unshaded condition. The seeds chosen were those of Kydia Calycina and Terminalia chebula

Strange Result

A strange result followed. It was found that the different covers had no significant effect on the maximum germination of the two species whether shaded or unshaded. But in the unshaded beds, the rate of germination was responding differently, the coverings in order of efficacy being sifted decomposed vegetable manure, farmyard manure, sifted nursery soil and well-washed coarse sand, with no marked difference between decomposed vegetable manure and farmyard manure.

Experiments were also made with different degees of nursery bed shades with two plants, Adina cordifolia and Anthocephalus cadamba. In the first case the results showed that stocking and development were the best under tin shade, fairly good under thatch, poor under batten and almost a complete failure in the open. In the second case germination, stocking and development were the best under batten shade, good under thatch and fairly good under tin and poor and patchy in the open. Failure in growing these species, and especially 'Adina cordifolio' (Haldu), which is a most important and useful timber tree has, in the past been the general experience. These experiments show that such failures may be avoided partly at any rate by using shades of the correct type over the nursery beds.

Efficacy Of Green Manure

The manuring experiment in nursery beds having the same past history was continued with the seeds of Morus alba. The green manure used in three different beds were Crotalaria juncea, Cassia tora and Lucerne, whereas artificially prepared farmyard manure was added to two other beds separately at the rate of 10 and 20 baskets per bed; besides three other beds were prepared with 10 and 20 baskets of farmyard manure and Adco respectively. One separate bed was kept as control. Cassia tora seems to have given the best results this year. Ten baskets of farmyard manure per bed and all green manures proved decidedly better than the control.

MUTT AND JEFF—And What's More, Jeff Didn't Even Miss the First Race By BUD FISHER

OKAY, GUS, I'LL SET THE ALARM FOR SIX AND WE'LL GO DOWN TO THE TRACK TOGETHER!
I THOUGHT YOU SAID AN ALARM CLOCK NEVER WAKES YOU!
12-2
IT DON'T! I GOT SO USED TO AN ALARM CLOCK IT DON'T WAKE ME ANY MORE!
WELL THEN, WHY DO YOU SET IT?
WELL, WHEN I WANNA GET UP EARLY I SET THE ALARM AND PUT MY PARROT OVER IT—WHEN THE ALARM GOES OFF IT STARTLES THE PARROT--
-AND WHAT THAT BIRD SAYS WOULD WAKE UP ANYBODY!
Z-Z-Z
SIX A.M.
AWK! *?

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Colour Prejudice In England

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Khaja Abbas' article on colour prejudice stimulated a lively discussion in your columns. Mr. Deatkar in your issue of 8th instant tries to sum up the whole thing in his own way. His argument can be briefly put thus:—

If Indian students in England leave the bar-maids and factory-girls alone and marry cultured Indian girls instead, there would be no colour problem in England.

But we may quite naively ask the writer, "Why should the Indian students bother about bar-maids and factory-girls if they can get into a better society? Do they do so because they have more in common with the bar-maids and shop-girls or because the admission into a better circle is practically closed to them? What appears to him to be an obvious reason of colour bar, strikes me its very outcome.

It cannot be denied, even by Mr. Deatkar, that at Universities and other Educational Centres, where such prejudice should not exist, 'coloured' students are not very well received by the 'white' students, at University functions. As a matter of fact at some Northern Universities, like Durham, Edinburgh and St. Andrews, a proper segregation of foreign and Indian students takes place. They are avoided, ignored, snubbed and even barred from College social life. They do not even dine at the same table; or perhaps, it will be more correct to say that the presence of Indians on their tables is very much resented. The University staff itself is not free from this unwholesome prejudice. No doubt, some of the Indians do misbehave, but such instances are too few to influence the problem.

I think the prejudice is born out of a superiority complex, which is systematically inculcated upon young minds at school, and upon untutored minds outside school through cheap press propaganda. Even an average University 'Don' is hopelessly ignorant of the past and present history of India and its great civilization. They are continually made to believe that Englishmen are God's own creatures with a sacred mission to perform—to subjugate backward peoples and 'civilise' them. As Mr. Gandhi remarked somewhere that they are fed on lies.

Even after the bar-maids and factory-girls are let alone, the prejudice will continue.

It is only through a healthy propaganda and a right kind of literature in India, that we shall be able to remove that prejudice. And no doubt the Indian students too should behave with more dignity and self-respect. They would do well to remember that they are not there only to have a 'good time.' They are there both to learn and to teach. By their conduct and behaviour they can either enhance or mar their country's prestige.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL ALI.

Hyderabad (Dn.)
December, 9.

Outline Of World History

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"A Short History of the World" by Mr. H. G. Wells was recently subjected to strong criticism by the Musalmans of the world owing to the decidedly uncharitable and sinister references to the Prophet of Islam contain therein. Now another gentleman, Mr. Knapp Fisher, comes into the field. He has written an "Outline of World History for Boys and Girls." He no doubt writes, on the whole, a very good article about the Prophet and the achievements of the early Musalmans during the Dark Ages of Europe. But he calls our Prophet "the Fighting Prophet." This epithet could be taken as complimentary had the author, in his ignorance, not used the following words: "Mahomet decided to spread his religion by war. With his strong fighting men he began to raid the caravans of Mecca." Had he known that all the wars fought by the Prophet were fought in self-defence and they were fought in the vicinity of Medina far away from Mecca whence came the raiding parties to invade Islam, he would not have written these lines as he has done. But this is nothing when compared with the following lines: "Yet we cannot like him for not being always fair. Sometimes he tricked his enemies and broke promises and truces." But this is exactly what the Prophet did not do at all. I think these lines have been written because of the author's ignorance and not because of any inborn hostility towards Islam as was the case with Mr. Wells. The Musalmans should not get ruffled at such articles. They should, on the contrary, try to place well-written books in the hands of Europeans and other non-Muslims giving a true account of the life of the Prophet and of the culture brought by him. After this is done, the ignorance existing in the minds of the Westerners will automatically disappear and then they will be able to appreciate the character of the Prophet in a much better way. Here I again wish to emphasise that there can be no comparison between Mr. Fisher and Mr. Wells. The former has also given two illustrations of the Prophet, one when he was pelted at Taif and the other when the 360 idols at Mecca were being pulled down. But as both these pictures do not contain definite features, they can be easily ignored. Mr. Fisher, however, should know that the Musalmans do not like any representation of the Prophet, in whatever form it may be, and I, therefore, hope that they will be removed from the next edition.

In conclusion I cannot help saying that Mr. Fisher has on the whole given a very fair account of the achievements of the early Arabs. He has portrayed Salahuddin in his true colours and paid a well-deserved tribute to his bravery and chivalry. Mr. Wells, on the other hand, fails to mention "Saladin" altogether. Perhaps he did not wish that the pages of his "Short History" should be tarnished by recounting the brave deeds of a Sultan who represented the best that is in Islam.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSALMAN.

Bombay, Dec. 11, 1938.

Protection To Indian Wheat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Reading Mr. F. F. Walke's views on the import duty on wheat recently levied by the Government of India, I am prompted to place before you the undermentioned observations for publication in your esteemed and widely read daily.

Mr. Walke defiantly emphasises that wheat being the staple food of the majority of this country the Government of India has erred in imposing an import duty on foreign wheat arriving in India as that course would prove detrimental to the interests of the consumers of wheat of this country. In my opinion, Mr. Walke seems to be treading on erroneous grounds and affords to forget that India has immense potentialities for growing wheat of the finest quality. The future is not distant when under the able directions and expert guidance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research India will reassert its place amongst the chief wheat producing and exporting countries of the world. Till the year 1928 India, I may cite for your information, was exporting wheat to foreign countries, but thereafter on account of a fall in production, coinciding with the unorganised state of markets disposing of wheat, the exports ceased and inundation of foreign wheat especially from Australia taking advantage of the delicate situation in this country poured in and adversely affected the Indian cultivators. The Government thereupon with a view to safeguard the fast sinking interest of the Indian growers levied the import duty in 1931 which had the instantaneous effect in greatly ameliorating the conditions of the cultivators of this country. The same was the case this year when in absence of the duty the contracts for foreign wheat approximated the value of about Rs. 2-1/2 crores and in case all this foreign quantity were allowed to be dumped in Indian markets it requires no stretch of imagination to visualise the worsening conditions of the Indian growers.

I, therefore, believe that in these days of economic nationalism when totalitarian States like Germany and Italy and democracies like Great Britain embarking upon the Export Guarantees Bill are endeavouring to their utmost in ensuring protection to the agriculture, trade and industries of their respective countries, the Government of India has taken the most sensible step in imposing the import duty.

I would like to go a step further and wish that the import duty should find a permanent place on the Statute books of the Government as then only the cultivators will gain confidence as to the bright future that lies in store ahead.—Yours etc.,

RATTANSEY HIRJI GOVINDJI,
President, the Grain Merchants' Association.
Bombay 9.

Munich And After

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ever since the September crisis in Europe, several experts have analysed for us the now much discussed subject of "Munich and After."

None of them, however, has thought of explaining to us the significance of the £30,000,000 Anglo-French loan to Czechoslovakia.

We were told in the beginning that this loan was intended as an economic prop to democratic Czechoslovakia or rather what remained of it—although we knew that it was more in the nature of a conscience money than anything else.

But now with Czechoslovakia going Nazi rapidly one cannot but wonder who ultimately is going to use the money and for what purpose.

Reuter tells us that "a scheme for placing the loan to the best advantage in Czechoslovakia will be prepared" by the British and French Government financial experts—in other words, according to the "realistic" notions of Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier and M. Bonnet.

Would it, therefore, be too presumptuous to suggest that the possibility of an indirect loan in the near future from France and England to the 'Mittal' European Nazi Block, was actually discussed at Munich?

It is not for me to doubt the business sagacity of the City financiers of London. When they subscribe to the loan, they would certainly make sure that it will be returned with compound interest. They may, however, overlook the fact that in case of a conflict, their money is likely to be returned to them in the shape of bombs.—Yours, etc.

J. V. T.

Juhu.

Wanted A Hospital For Vile Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The problem of health of Vile Parle has been engaging the attention of many men, as it is being realised by them that it is as much the concern of the public as it is of Government, and certainly the desire to prevent disease and promote health ought to be the concern of voluntary organisations and public spirited men which this suburb is not lacking. Will the public spirited men and voluntary associations therefore take up in right earnest the idea of setting up a charitable fever hospital, the urgent necessity for which in our suburb cannot be overemphasised? If efforts are made in the right direction by the right type of men it should not at all be difficult (1) to secure the honorary and free services of qualified medical men from among the local medical practitioners and (2) to raise the necessary funds for the initial and recurrent running cost of a fever hospital say with 10 or 15 beds to start with. If the local men have got a correct perspective of the local needs they ought to, without losing any time, take up the question of setting up a lying in fever hospital in Vile Parle.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. DALAL.

Wanted Beggars' Colonies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is surprising that in these days of social reform in India, while so much is being done for the peasants, Harijans, workers, etc., very little has been done for the poorest class of them all: the army of beggars. Perhaps because they have not got votes. Well, if our politicians have failed us, it is good to see some social workers doing something to eradicate begging by adopting the right means: e.g. a Beggars' Colony.

Yet the solution of this problem should be really the work of the State. Till lately, the Indian Government was not a government of the people or by the people and consequently could not naturally be for the people. But now when we have Provincial Autonomy, we can not help expecting our Congress Governments at least to take up this work.

First, persons should be prohibited from using public places for begging. If hawkers and peddlers can be turned off the streets why not the beggars? Bills should be brought in the Legislatures to authorise the Policemen to perform that function and magistrate to try cases of disobedience of such an Act and impose suitable fines or send them to Beggars' Homes, to be maintained by the State, aided by the Municipalities, for those who are physically or mentally incapable of working and are without any income or family of their own to support them. This will solve all the difficulties, as it will make all capable of working at least try to find out jobs for themselves, while providing for the infirm and the deformed who are on the brink of starvation, to live with some self-respect.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. GOLWALA.

Shelter German Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The atrocities in Germany against the Jews by elements which are bent on degrading the culture and minds of the "Aryan" Germans themselves, must certainly evoke deep indignation and disgust among all sections of our people. If we do not express our resentment against the barbaric happenings in Germany we shall prove traitors to our own culture and to our professions of humanity, tolerance and love of peace.

But the highest form of expressing our indignation should be our willingness to give some succor to the unhappy German Jews, not merely condemn the demons in poer in Germany.

We Indians have given, as our cultural obligation, shelter to the persecuted of many religions and races. We sheltered these very Jewish people some fifteen hundred years ago, who are still with us in Malabar. Then we sheltered the persecuted Muslims and Parsis. We should therefore once again rise to the occasion and welcome with open arms the persecuted German refugees and give them security to worship God in their own way

May I suggest the following formula?

Since India has now consciously accepted Industrial Revolution we need many foreign experts. And the German Jews have been among the leading German experts in many lines of German industry and commerce. Therefore we should be prepared to invite 10,000 Jewish experts in a wide group of industries together with their families to settle in India on a permanent basis. They should become naturalized Indians and identify themselves with India.

This proposal would take care of at least 40,000 Jews. And it would help our industries to get experts who will cost us less because they will remain here as Indians. Their earnings will be spent in India, and not taken out of the country as guest experts would be doing

Thus we have a great opportunity to be of help to the Jews and at the same time further the progress of our country's economic life. Let us therefore form a Committee of Industrialists and businessmen to aid the German Jews and find out ways and means of carrying out this purpose at the earliest possible moment.—Yours etc.,

H. G. MUDGAL,
Editor, "Indian Market".
Bombay.

Nursing In Madras

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent move on the part of the Madras Government to introduce certain reforms in the Nursing Services in Madras Province has been the subject of adverse criticism in the European and Anglo-Indian quarters. In trying to analyse the criticisms it would be as well to define the three main objects of the act against which the criticisms are levelled at:

(1) The revision of scales of pay for nurses;

(2) The relaxation of the rule as regards the minimum qualification necessary for admission to the nursing training, i.e. that in future girls of even III Form standard (7th Class) will be eligible for recruitment for nursing training;

(3) The suggestion to recruit male nurses to nurse male patients. A detailed study of the criticisms levelled at, alongside with the main objects set forth, betrays the truth that the entire opposition is based on "self-interest." To try to appreciate the Madras Government's move one will have to realise the fact that the primary function of a Hospital, Government or otherwise, is to render adequate and effective treatment to the poor and helpless, and not to serve as a means for providing luxurious posts for members of any one community, however valuable their services might have been in the cause of nursing in the past. After all the scales of pay proposed under the new act cannot in any sense be viewed as low or as inadequate. In these days of acute unemployment, when distinguished University men offer themselves in competition for jobs carrying even Rs. 30 p.m. a starting pay of Rs. 40 p.m. should serve more as an inducement, rather than the opposite, to attract eligible girls to the nursing fold. It might be of interest to note here that there are many women toiling hard in other fields of work on remuneration much less than the sum proposed for the nurses under the new move. India is very poor, and there is already a cry that the limit of taxation has been reached. In the circumstances the move adopted by the Government of Madras is the only correct solution, as in other words to render greater nursing care in the Hospitals without resorting to fresh taxation there can be no better alternative.

As regards point (2) it is not advisable in the large interests to relax the rule fixing the minimum qualification necessary for joining the nursing training. To appreciate the nursing ideals and to render efficient nursing aid girls of at least matriculation standard are necessary, and an average girl of third form standard cannot be expected to shoulder the same amount of responsibility one could expect of a girl of matriculation standard. If one wishes to give the nursing profession a status it is of the utmost importance that only educated girls should be recruited. The duties of a nurse comprise of many things, and only educated girls could give the profession an attraction and reliability.

Regarding the advisability of recruitment of males as nurses to nurse male patients there cannot be two opinions. In Western countries the practice of female nurses attending on male patients might be an ideal thing, but in India, with all the social customs, habits and traditions, the practice cannot in any way prove beneficial. Even in Hospitals in India where female nurses are supposed to nurse male patients, all that is to be done in the way of nursing is not done by female nurses and Ward boys are always engaged to assist them in certain portions of the nursing. Further the fact that there are already many male nurses working in Mission Hospitals in India cannot be overlooked.

There is also another factor to support this move for the recruitment of male nurses. With the increasing demand for nurses it may not after all be possible to fill in the ranks with females alone, and that the recruitment of males may become an inevitable necessity before long.

Nursing Profession in India has wide possibilities for expansion, and with a well laid out scheme the provincial governments can, besides providing better nursing care in the various Hospitals, provide for many in this field of work. There are nearly 6,85,665 villages in India, and 90 per cent of the India's population live in these villages. Midwifery is in an awful condition in these areas, and the heavy infant mortality can only be ascribed to women in labour being attended to by ignorant village midwives. It would take volumes to describe the untold misery and innumerable unnecessary deaths which result as a consequence of treatment meted out by untrained and unclean practitioners. Nearly all the Hospitals, and a large proportion of the dispensaries are in the towns, and the villagers get next to nothing out of the provision made for medical aid in the various Provincial Government budgets.

Since the assumption of office by elected representatives of the people, there is a hope that a well laid out plan will be carried out with the result at least every five villages will have a qualified Nurse and midwife to look after the mothers. Such a scheme besides going a long way to help the poor mothers, will result in providing jobs for at least 1,20,000 eligible candidates.—Yours, etc.

"MASI."

The Pentangular Tournament

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read, with surprise, in your issue of the 7th instant, the observations made by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, regarding the part played by Princes in sport and also of Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bombay's popular commentator about the conspiracy against Major Nayudu, in their speeches regarding the Pentangular Cricket Tournament recently played in Bombay and the achievement of Nayudu Brothers.

If the well earned name of India in the field of cricket is to be maintained, a searching inquiry by men of independent and impartial views into the recent episode is essential. The evil of unsporting and undisciplined behaviour, as unfortunately exhibited by some of the players, if ignored, will do increasing damage to this popular game. I fail to understand why Major Nayudu, the idol of Indian Cricket, should be an eyesore to a section of players. Do they desire to end his eventful career? It is high time that they should sink their differences once for all and present a united front. We are woefully lacking in teamwork and discipline as evinced in the final game. I see no justification why should the disinterested players come on the field, and show up themselves and the team they represent. Who is responsible for the great disappointment of thousands of spectators, who flocked into the Brabourne Stadium, in the high hope of witnessing a clasic game? The sooner this evil is eradicated the better.

The unwanted interference of some of the Princes alleged by Mr. Tairsee, is indeed deplorable. Will it not be praiseworthy if these Princes endeavour to do some good in the cause of cricket than to waste their energy and money in creating a split among brother sportsmen.—Yours, etc.

V. B. L.

An Avoidable Tram Accident

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 15th instant at about 6-30 p.m. I saw a serious accident at Bori Bunder Tram Station in which an old Parsi gentleman was involved. This gentleman tried to get into a No. 13 tram coming from Museum as it came in a "stop-position" on the platform but as the tram proceeded further, he lost balance, slipped and fell between the side of the platform and the tram-wheels. In this position, the body went rolling from the centre of the platform upto the end where the body was thrown away from the wheels. Now this accident could have been avoided.

For a long time I have been observing that the No. 16 and 13 trams, coming from the Museum and most of the other trams are stopped on or off the platform in a capricious way at Bori Bunder. Even though the platform might be quite vacant and no trams might be immediately following the trams are not stopped at the platforms. The B. E. S. T. authorities should see the wisdom of using the platforms and thus avoiding the repetition of such accidents. It would further save the passengers the trouble of running about after the trams and prevent the unnecessary tram delays for the company.—Yours etc.,

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WHAT I SAW IN PARIS

(Continued from Page 6).

prevented from being hundred per cent successful only through the exercise by Daladier of unusual and exceptional military powers. His action in invoking the constitutional right which the French Government has to suspend ordinary laws and resort to government by the military was intended to impress the world with the firmness and strength of will of France's rulers. It was actually a desperate challenge to the French people, for any resistence by them to the decrees which called them to military service would have been technically and practically mutiny and insurrection against the State.

The present leaders of the working class of France are cautious men and were agreed in thinking that they had no justification for taking a course which would have amounted to civil war. All that they have learnt from the strikes is that the rulers of their country will not shrink from provoking civil war if they considered it in their interest to do so, and doubtless against an emergency of that kind the working-class will know how to prepare itself. The Chamber, when it met the other day, gave M. Daladier the vote of confidence that he demanded of the deputies. Since the signing of the Munich pact it has been realised everywhere that M. Daladier can continue in office only with the support of the parties and groups of the Right, which have hitherto been in opposition. The events of the last few weeks and the breach between the Radical party and Trade Unions and the Communist Party which M Daladier has been one of the chief men in promoting have resulted in what amounts to a complete break-up of the Popular Front combination in the Chamber. M. Daladier therefore could continue in office only with the support of a majority composed of the Right wing parties and one section of the Radicals. Since the Radicals, however, would form a minority group within this new majority bloc in the Chamber M. Daladier can remain in office only by making more and more concessions to the demands of M. Flandian and others who dominate the pro-Fascist and anti-working-class parties of the Right. It is not so very long ago that M. Daladier himself declared that no Government in France could rule against the working-class. And yet it looks as though he had himself forgotten this principle and decided to attempt governing the country with the support of a Coalition of the Right. In the debate following the General Strike the Popular Front parties, with the exception of the Radicals, voted against M. Daladier and over 50 deputies abstained from voting. Nevertheless the Right wing, which was delighted at the measures taken to break the general strike, came in to make up the majority which passed the vote of confidence in M. Daladier. But they have made it clear that they would continue to support him only if he abandons all those policies of conciliation and social reform for which the Popular Front had worked.

Whether M. Daladier would be prepared to throw overboard all the commitments that he had undertaken as a member of the Popular Front Government and adopt an openly reactionary policy in compliance with the demands of his new supporters is an open question. The only way in which he can save himself from becoming the obedient tool of reactionary France is by dissolving Parliament and hoping that the new elections would result in a majority for him. However, since the present electoral laws will lead almost certainly to the return of a popular front majority it is expected that M. Daladier, if he should decide to dissolve the Chamber, would first secure from the present Parliament such an amendment of the electoral system as would make it impossible for different parties to form the kind of alliances which resulted in a popular front majority at the last election.

What It Is All About

General strike in France was declared on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1938, as a protest against M. Reynaud's (Finance Minister's) recovery decrees.

In brief, the decrees are:—

1. The 40 hour week maintained in principle, but the five-day week is abolished. Overtime pay restricted; persons refusing to work overtime in defence industries are liable to dismissal.

2. Taxes on all earned income raised by 2 per cent.; duty on petrol, tobacco, sugar, wine increased; postage and telephone rates raised

3. Pay roll of railway companies to be cut down and the men discharged (about 40,000) transferred to defence work.

France has a population of 41,000,000. The latest returns give these figures of French workers:—

Metal trades: 4,46,000; Miners: 3,00,000; Textiles: 4,53,000; Banks and Insurance: 1,10,000; Agriculture Fishery: 7,500,000; Transport: 8,50,000; Administrative: 1,000,000; Professional: 6,00,000; Domestic service: 8,50,000.

"Whispering Campaign"

The Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" sent the following message from Paris to his paper on Monday, Dec. 12, 1938:—

Official Secrets Act or no official Secrets Act, one may still reasonably wonder whether to-day Great Britain is not a more democratic country than France. Whereas a German journalist, living in London, is able with impunity to abuse Lord Baldwin, resentment is expressed in official quarters in Paris against British correspondents, who are guilty of no more than perfectly legitimate criticisms of the French Government.

For some time past, a "whispering campaign" has been in progress here against a number of leading British newspaper correspondents, who do not happen to speak with the fullest approval of everything M. Daladier or M. Bonnet does or says. The "whispering campaign" consists, among other things, in suggesting that these journalists are on the "black list" and may "before long" be expelled from France. It is said that the list is headed by the Paris correspondents of the "Times," the "News Chronicle" and the "Manchester Guardian."

A leading British journalist here has already been personally attacked by Fascist papers like "Gringoire" and the "Action Francaise," and, perhaps, not without the approval of certain members of the Government, one of whom in a speech at the Chamber last week, made a supposedly humorous, though rather uncalled-for remark, to the effect that the correspondent in question did not (as no doubt, he should) represent the policy of his paper. The radical spokesman was, as it were, taking sides with the "Gringoire" against the correspondent.

A French Comment

M. Gabriel Peri, the Foreign Editor of "L'Humanite," made the following observation in referring to the expulsion of our London correspondent and that of M. Feroze Gandhi, the special correspondent of the "National Herad".

Two of our friends, Mr. Sunder Kabadi, London correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the two leading Nationalist newspapers of India, and Mr. Feroze Gandhi, special correspondent of the "National Herald" (Pundit Nehru's paper) have been expelled from Paris by the order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in rather a rough way.

They had cabled news about the General strike to their papers. It was real news—that is to say, of course, news which would be different from that printed in the Right Wing Press!!

These two journalists are democrats and are the friends of France. Have the friends of France already become unbearable to our Ministers who have been banqueting with Herr von Ribbentrop?

ARYANAGAR HUMMING WITH ACTIVITY

Sholapur Prepares For Arya Samaj Conference

ARYANAGAR, Camp. (Sholapur), Dec. 24.

Aryanagar is now humming with activity. Delegates and visitors are pouring in in large numbers from various parts of India. A contingent of the Punjab delgeates numbering 100 has already arrived and prominent arrivals include Sjt. Ghanshyamsing Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly, Sjt. Khusalchand Khurshanand, Sjt. Deshbandhu Gupta, M.L.A. (Punjab), Pandit Dharamvir, Sjt. Vidyalankar and Swami Sarvanand.

A spacious pandal with four gates on the four sides has been erected. The pandal is decorated in red and yellow Khaddar. A 'havan kund' (dais for sacrificial fire) has been erected at a promirent place and a 60-feet flagstaff has been posted for hoisting the "Om" flag of the Arya Samaj.

The local Municipal Committee has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Congress and is further affording all facilities.—United Press

MEHERALLY NARRATES EXPERENCE OF 8-MONTH ITINERARY

(Continued from Page 14).

tropne, he found Republican France in a depressed mood and the Balkans which had been noping for Independence and security disappointed and trembling in their shoes. The policy of Britain in this affair was aimed at Soviet Russia and its industrial plans. There would be no peace and prosperity in the world till the Chamberlain cabinet went. It was the duty of all the democratic forces in the world to see to that. The present policy spelled only disaster to Britain.

Coming to his tour in Turkey the Far East, etc. Mr. Meherally said that Turkey and Mexico (in America) impressed him by their industrial and social uplift schemes. Both the countries were progressive and patriotic. In turkey, everybody mourned the death of Kemal Ataturk as if a member of his or her family had departed. Education from the lowest (primary) standard to the highest (University) classes was free.

WHAT HE SAW IN SYRIA

What struck him in Syria was intense Nationalism whether one was a Christian, an Arab or a Muslim Arab. People there wondered why two communities in India—Hindu and Muslim—should fight each other in the face of a common enemy Imperialism.

The Arabs of Palestine were determined to carry on their struggle till the very end till not one man, woman or child was left. There was no genuine Arab who was siding British Imperialism. Palestine he added was in the grip of a black regime.

Speaking about Gandhiji's article on Jews referring to his disagreement with the policy of Jews in Palestine, who were seeking the aid of British bayonets while sympathising with their lot in Germany, was much appreciated in Palestine.

The Arabs demanded Independence, no more Jewish emigration to Palestine and no more purchase of land by Jews from poor Arabs as conditions of peace They fully realised the value of the mock R.T.C. called in London to settle their issue.

A state of paralysis existed in Palestine said Mr. Meherally, wherein all transport, electricity telephone, and telegraph communications were affected.

WAGE WAR AGAINST FEDERATION.

Speaking about the country where he stood then, Mr. Meherally said that time had arrived to demand Poorna Swarajya immediately and to declare an unrelenting struggle against Federation which is to be thrust on them and to take up an offensive and positive attitude. They should be prepared for Direct Action if necessary. Besides they should profit by the experience of Ireland and Egypt by launching a vigorous agitation which agitation he said, would prove of immense value.

The otherwise peaceful atmosphere prevailing at the function was only marred by an attack by a representative of tenants against the recent behaviour of some 'Congress candidates' in the Corporation on the question of restriction of net returns on house property.

Mr. S. K. Patil, while garlanding Mr. Meherally on behalf of the B. P. C. C. said, he would tolerate abusive language but he owed a duty to the public to clear the allegation. They (in Corporation) did not oppose rent restriction or rent control as such, but in the absence of a definite 'whip' from the Congress in the direction, no one could find fault with the voting.

The following Associations garlanded Mr. Meherally, Congress Socialist Party, All India States' People's Conference, Cutch Praja Parishad, Bombay Students Union, Gumashta Mahamandal, Bhadekari Sangh 'A' Ward Congress Committee, Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, B.E.S.T. Omnibus Drivers' Union, B.E.S.T. O. Conductors Union, B.E.S.T. Traffic Union, K.E.M. Hospital Employees Union, C.S.P. (labour centre), Bombay Victoria Association, Travancore States' People Relief Committee and a few more Unions.

The various representatives put forth their common grievances before their comrade, who had returned after a long absence and asked for his co-operation in their future work, returned as he was with experience from abroad.

Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas, Mulraj Karsondas (States), and J. Bukhari (National Front) were among the prominent persons present on the occasion.

Mr. Bukhari presented a copy of the current issue of the "National Front" (Special International Brigade issue) to Mr. Meherally.

ARREST WITHOUT CREDIBLE INFORMATION HELD ILLEGAL

Chief Presidency Magistrate Discharges Dharampur Police Supdt. And His Wife

Mr. H. B. Khan, Superintendent of Police of Dharampur State and Khanum Bi Khan, his wife, who were arrested by the Bombay Police on a requisition from the Dharampur State were discharged yesterday by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate on the ground that their arrest and detention in Bombay were improper and illegal.

Mr. C. D. Vyas, Advocate, appearing for Mr. Khan and Mrs. Khan, explained the circumstances leading to their arrest, and opposed the application of the Bombay Police for extension of bail-period of the accused pending issue of extradition-warrant from the Court of the British Resident in Baroda.

Amongst the various grounds urged by Mr. Vyas for immediate discharge of the accused the main was that Deputy-Inspector Sorabji, of the Bombay City Police, had not sufficient facts before him to justify the arrest of the accused at the instance of a police officer of Dharampur State. The information given by the State Officer to D.-I. Mr. Sorabji, was vague, meagre and indefinite. It did not disclose the facts constituting the offence alleged to have been committed by the accused at Dharampur, but only cited sections 347 and 327 of the Indian Penal Code. No doubt, these were extraditable offences, but they were trumpery in their nature. The information was absolutely silent as to where and when exactly the offences were committed and it signally failed to give any details of the crime or make definite averment of facts constituting the offence. If the Bombay Police were to be permitted to arrest British Indian subjects in this manner merely at the bidding of States' officers, the personal safety of British Indians would be jeopardised. But it was a fortunate circumstance that the accused in the present case were standing before a court which was absolutely fair and open-minded and which never failed in its duty as custodian of the rights and liberties of British Indians.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate then perused the information, which was at the disposal of the Bombay Police and observed that it did not disclose the facts of the alleged offence.

Mr. Vyas was asked by the Magistrate to cite authorities supporting his contention, as otherwise, the provisions of Sec. 54, Cr. P. C. and Sec. 33 of Bombay City Police Act were wide enough to empower the Bombay Police to arrest any fugitive offender without a warrant, and on the requisition of another Police officer, provided the offence alleged to have been committed by the accused was extraditable.

CITATION OF CASES

Mr. Vyas, thereupon, cited 52 Calcutta and read out passages therefrom. Counsel submitted that this ruling clearly enunciated the principle of arrest without warrant in cases of extraditable offences, but it definitely laid down that unless the British Indian Police officer had credible information or reasonable complaint before him, making definite averment of facts and disclosing some tangible proof of offence, arrest would not be justified. The same decision further laid down that the credible information should be such as to enable the Police Officer to form an independent judgment and not mere belief. The same principle was re-affirmed in 1933. Lahore, and 1934. Sind.

In the present case, counsel submitted, the Bombay Police had no credible information and, yet the accused were arrested on the mere word of a State officer. This was nothing short of illegal detention.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate after carefully going through the authorities, passed the abovementioned order discharging the accused and observing incidentally that the arrest of Mr. Khan and Mrs. Khan by the Bombay Police Officer was made without credible information and it was, therefore, illegal. His Worship further observed that he respectfully concurred with Justice Mukerji's enunciation of the principle in 52 Calcutta, inasmuch as it was incumbent on the Police officer to see that the information at his disposal was sufficient to enable him to form his own independent judgment as to whether the arrest should or should not be effected. The accused was, therefore, entitled to be discharged.

CASH PRIZES FOR SPORTSMEN

W. I. A. A. Scavenge Hunt On Dec. 28.

(From W. I. A. A.)

The W. I. A. A. are offering a first prize of Rs. 100 and a second prize of Rs. 50 for the first two motorists to reach the Gateway of India at midnight on December 28th with a complete set of articles in the scavenge hunt list or the nearest complete set, if no one succeeds in bringing them all. There are also first and second prizes of Rs 50 and Rs. 30 respectively for the first and second motor-cycle entrants.

The members of the sports sub-committee will each submit a list of proposed articles to be scavenged to Mr. J. S. Vatcha, member in charge of sports and chairman of the sub-committee. From these various lists he will select these articles which he considers best, adding some of his own. To render leakage still more difficult he proposes to type out the lists himself, seal them separately in envelopes himself, and keep them in his safe until the night of December 28th.

The fee for both cars and motor-cycles is Rs. 5 and entries close at 5-30 p.m. on December 23rd at W. I. A. A. headquarters, 12 Wodehouse Road, Bombay. Late entries will be received at the Caltex Service Station on Hughes Road upto 8 p.m. on Boxing Day, December 26, provided they are accompanied by a late fee of Rs. 1. Competitors will meet at W. I. A. A. headquarters at 9 p.m. on December 28 and the hunt will end at the Gateway of India at midnight. Full details may be obtained from the W. I. A. A.

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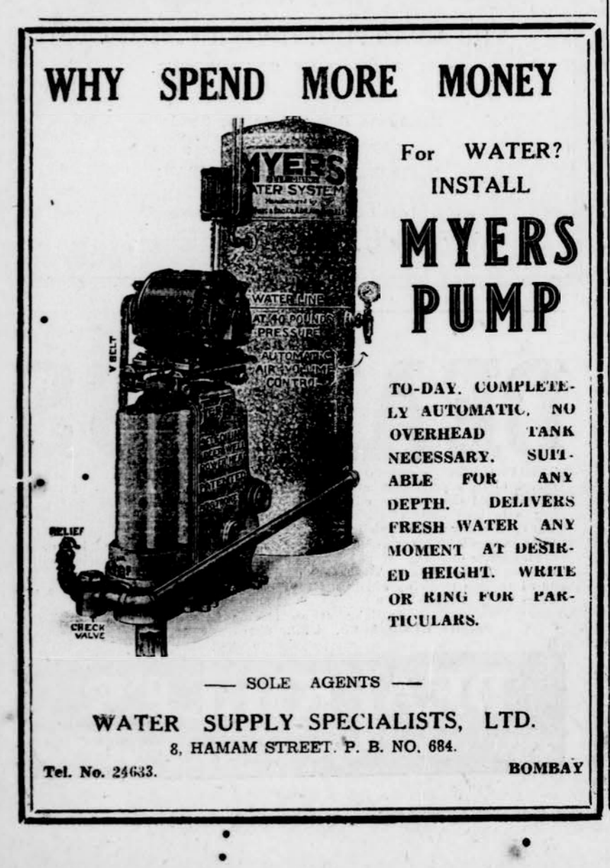
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AN EXPERIMENT IN VILLAGE EDUCATION

Proposed Scheme For The Vidya Mandir At Avidha

(By M. T. VYAS)

The Vidya Mandir Scheme for the village school at Avidha, Rajpipla State, has been drawn up in the light of the suggestions made in the Reports of Messrs. Abbott and Wood, Wardha Scheme of Education and in the light of Report on Voccasional Training Education in Primary and Secondary Schools, Report on Adult Education, Report on training of teachers and report on physical Education made by the various committees appointed by the Government of Bombay. In framing this scheme, we have kept in view the educational experiments that Baroda State and Bhavnagar State are carrying on with the help of certain individuals.

An organisation named Sevamandal, Avidha, has been started at Avidha with the object of undertaking the solution of various village problems such as sanitation, medical help, library, agricultural improvement, improvement of cattle breed, building and repairing of village wells and tanks, organising a fire brigade and starting a village school along the lines of Wardha Scheme of Education. This Sevamandal has received a donation from the Rajpipla State and the President of the Association Mr. M .T. Vyas, (Principal, The New Era School, Bombay), has approached the State with a request to recognise the Seva-mandal and give it an annual grant to carry out the proposed village up-lift activities.

Present Schools at Avidha

There are at present three different schools at Avidha viz: the Primary School for Boys, the Primary School for Girls and the Avidha English School. The first two are run by the Rajpipla State and the third is run with the assistance of State grant. Under the new scheme, it is proposed to amalgamate these three into one school, the Avidha Vidya Mandir.

Avidha Vidya Mandir

Under the new Scheme, the Avidha Vidya Mandir will have a Nursery Department, a Primary Middle School Department and a High School Department.

The Nursery Department will lay the foundation of education with good habit-formation, sensorial education, the prime elements of various subjects, etc. Children will be admitted to the department from the age of four years onwards. The department will have to be equipped with appliances to carry the objectives of the Nursery. This will be "Pre-Primary Education" according to the Government Report on Vocational Training.

The Primary Middle Department will consist of Standard I to VII and the Secondary or High School of Standards VIII to XI. The proposed Primary Department will cover the range of the present Primary and Middle School subjects with a vocational bias. The syllabus will be so arranged that the intellectual and the vocational training will run side by side.

The Secondary course of four years from Standard VIII to XI will be of two kinds, viz., 1. General, 2. University. For Standards VIII and IX, the course will be common to all, with the exception of practical work according to the Government Report on Vocational Training. General group students will have a thorough knowledge in various subjects and in particular vocation, which will enable the young people to discharge their civic duties and to earn livelihood. "The standard of instruction reached at the end of Secondary Course is intended to be that of the present Intermediate of the University".

Besides teaching of various subjects, the students will be taught certain handicraft and cottage industries keeping in view the condition of the environment of the State.

Having regard to the fact that students in Avidha and the State come considerably from the agricultural classes, it is proposed to make agriculture a special subject and to adapt for this purpose the full Primary and Secondary Course as given in the Government Report on Vocational training. There will be an agricultural farm attached to the school which will also be useful for the instruction of the adults —farming community of the village and the surrounding villages.

The medium of instruction will be mother-tongue, though English will be taught as a compulsory second language from Standard V. Hindustani will be one of the compulsory subjects.

The Seva-mandal proposes to select certain percentage of teachers serving in the State Educational Department and train them to fit in with the present educational scheme. The school will borrow the services of special teachers for Fine Arts—Music and Painting, from certain schools in Bombay which have promised co-operation to this village school in many ways. These schools in Bombay, have drawn up scheme of co-operation and of giving regular help to this school. Teaching aids, books, certain instruments—musical and scientific can easily be spared for short periods. The Nursery of Vidya Mandir and the first four Primary classes will be located in a central place in the village. A children's park, specially equipped will be attached to it. The boys and girls will read together in the Primary stage.

It is proposed to form a Board of Advisers which will consist of the following: The Diwan Saheb of State (Chairman), The State Revenue Officer, the Headmaster of the State High School, Rajpipla, The Educational Inspector of the Rajpipla State, the President of the Seva Mandal, Avidha, the Headmaster of the Avidha Vidya Mandir (Secretary) and four or five eminent educationists of the Bombay Presidency. Annual Inspection of the Vidya Mandir shall be carried on by at least three members of the Board of Advisers appointed by the Board. This inspection will be for the purpose of giving general guidance.

State Aid and Finance

It is suggested that the State gives an annual grant to Vidya Mandir keeping the fact in view that it would be a special educational experiment. The Sevamandal meets the balance of the school budget.

Educational side activities of Vidya Mandir.

Vidya Mandir shall extend its educational activities by taking up (1) Adult Education Problem, (2) Night School, (3) Harijan School, (4) Refresher Course for Teachers of the Rajpipla State, Physical Education, etc.

The village school will be the centre of all activities of village uplift.

Congress Govt. At Work

Bombay Drive For Better Villages

Relief To Ryots: Overhaul Of Panchayats: Restoration Of Lands: Prohibition

Reform and development of the rural areas form an important part of the Bombay Congress Government's activities. The following extracts from the survey of the work of the Government for the second half year since it assumed responsibility would make interesting reading:—

RELIEF TO RYOTS

Proposals for the formulation of new principle of land revenue assessment and for the protection of tenants are under examination. A new bill aims to protect tenants from eviction where these hold land in tenancy for not less than 6 years immediately preceding 1st January 1938 in Inam, Khoti or Talukdari village, or if the landlord owned 33-1/3 or more acres of irrigated land or 100 or more acres of other land in ryotwari areas. This security is however subject to certain conditions, namely, the desire of the landlord to cultivate the land himself or to use it for a non-agricultural purpose, failure by a tenant to pay rent, bad or injurious tenancy, sub-letting the land, or failure to cultivate himself. A protected tenant will be entitled to compensation on eviction where he has made any improvement on the land held by him and his tenancy will be transferable to his heirs under certain restrictions; but his rights cannot be mortgaged or otherwise alienated, nor will they be liable to seizure or sale by process of any court. The bill also provides the procedure for determining the reasonable rent payable by the protected tenant. The proposed reform will affect tenants in 2,084 Inam, 677 Khoti and 508 Talukdari villages and also tenants of 9,000 out of 22 lakhs holders in ryotwari areas. The bill also provides for suitable remission and suspension of rents in case of failure of crops and prohibits exaction of all cesses, rates and customary service from tenants.

A comprehensive measure for the relief of the indebted ryot is likewise being prepared. In the meanwhile Government have taken a number of other measures for the benefit of the agriculturist. The Small Holders Relief Act passed at the January session of the Legislature has given them protection for a while against eviction or loss of property in execution of decrees of civil courts. The rate of interest on all tagavi loans including those outstanding on 1st February 1938 has been reduced to 5-1/2 per cent. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs originally intended to give permanent reduction in land revenue in excessively assessed parts has been utilised for extending relief to ryots in distressed areas. A scheme for a graded tax on agricultural income is being looked into.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The overhauling of the village panchayat system is in hand, and a draft bill on the subject is before the Legislature. It has passed its first reading and is now under consideration by a Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly. Government have in the meanwhile provided over Rs. 4 lakhs for the initial activities of these panchayats. Government lands, wherever available, will be placed at their disposal for providing open spaces to villagers and a special allotment of Rs. 1 lakh has been set apart to enable the panchayats to acquire lands for such purposes where Government land is not available. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for the supply of drinking water to villages A like amount was provided last year, but could not wholly be spent for want of organisation

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Efforts are being made to bring to the notice of the cultivator improved methods of agriculture. Non-official agricultural agents are being appointed in charge of larger villages or groups of villages to assist the agricultural officers in propaganda work. It has also been decided to establish 50 taluka demonstration centres in the first instance in order to enable the ryots to utilise the results of successful research work carried out at Government research stations and farms. These centres will be organised on cultivators' lands at or near taluka headquarters and will be cultivated in accordance with the methods advocated by the Agricultural Department, the land and produce remaining the property of the cultivator-owner. They will also be developed as seed and implement distribution centres, and wherever possible, as horticuitural dairying and livestock improvement demonstration centres also Ultimately when the scheme is in full working order 180 taluka demonstrations will be organised but a beginning is being made in the present year with 50 stations as indicated above. Government have also set up a special travelling organisation for helping the mango growers in the destruction of mango hopper with the help of insecticidal treatment of the pest. Skilled spraying parties have been organised by the Agricultural Department to combat with Bordeax mixture the Koleroga disease of betel-nuts in the Kanara district. Schemes for investigation into 'striga' attacks on jowar crops and other schemes for the improvement of agriculture, etc., at a cost of about Rs. 1,20,000 have been sanctioned. Over 8,315,000 acres are under jowar cultivation in the province and 'striga' occurs in the Karnatak, the Deccan and Gujarat, though the soil and climatic conditions differ in these parts. A scheme for eradication of the disease on the lines suggested by the Imperial Research Council of Agriculture is therefore considered necessary. Government have also sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for improvement of the tobacco crop in the Karnatak.

The importance of improving pastures for cattle has been specially stressed. A Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committee has been constituted for the examination and control of fodder measures.

RESTORATION OF FORFEITED LANDS.

The policy of repurchasing at Government cost lands forfeited during the civil disobedience movement with a view to restoration to the original holders which had been approved by the Legislature, was explained in the last Review. Negotiations set on foot in pursuance of that policy have not been successful in obtaining lands in most cases, and Government have since decided to acquire Inamee lands by legislation. A bill to this effect has been passed by the Legislature.

PROHIBITION.

The prohibition policy already announced in the previous report has been put into force in certain parts of the Province. Three rural areas Newasa and Sheogaon taluka and Pathardi mahal in the Ahmednagar district; Kumta and Ankola talukas in the Kanara district, and Wagra and Jambusar talukas in the Broach and Panch Mahals district and one industrial area consisting of Ahmedabad City, Cantonment of Ahmedabad and 27 villages around them and Suburbs, have been declared to be "dry areas" where licences for the retail sale to the public of country liquor, toddy and foreign liquor including spirits, wines and beer have been stopped. The import into and possession in the rural dry areas of up to one bottle of country or foreign liquor and of small quantities of other intoxicants is permitted, while in the Ahmedabad Dry Area the import and possession of country and foreign liquor is restricted to persons licensed under permits and to the amounts shown in the permits. Provision has been made within all the dry areas for the sale of opium and hemp drugs to persons certified to be addicted to the use of these drugs from a single drugs shop. One shop for country liquor, one for foreign liquor and one for toddy have been provided within reasonable distance of Ahmedabad to enable permit holders to obtain their supplies.

The result of these experiments is being very carefully watched since the primary object which they are to serve is to provide data on which the pros and cons of introducing total prohibition into an ever widening area may be estimated. For this purpose a special observation staff has been appointed. Though it is early to speak of results, the evidence so far is on the whole favourable. One remarkable factor, is the almost complete neglect by the industrial population of Ahmedabad of the facilities offered for the obtaining of permits.

Meanwhile from August 1st an experiment of total prohibition has been started in Bardoli taluka and in part of Mandvi taluka of Surat district that is comprising the villages of Tarsada, Bargama, Varjakhan, Jankhla, Birama and Sadadi, as this area has been held to be peculiarly favourable for the successful working of this experiment.

A Prohibition Department has been established and is at present working at Ahmedabad. It has proved a most efficient instrument in assisting the smooth introduction and working of prohibition in Ahmedabad.

Government have also closed, since the beginning of April, 205 country spirit shops, 507 toddy shops and booths, 60 hemp drug shops, 72 opium shops and 11 foreign liquor shops at a sacrifice of revenue of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

Naval Officer's Bravery Recognised

Attacks On British Ships In China

LONDON, (By Mail).

The following awards in recognition of distinguished service during attacks on British shipping and naval vessels in China are announced in the "London Gazette."

Companions Of the Distinguished Service Order

Capt. George Eric Maria O'Donnell, late Chief Staff Officer to the Rear-Admiral, Yantse; and Lt. Commander Harry Douglas Barlow.

Capt. O'Donnell was in H.M.S. "Ladybird" during a bombing attack on British shipping at Wuhu on December 5, 1937, and though painfully wounded in the right hand he took the wheel when the helmsman was hit. Shortly afterwards he landed among hostile soldiery and reached shore headquarters in time to prevent more than one round being fired at H.M.S. "Bee."

Lt. Commander Barlow, who was in command of "Ladybird", was slightly wounded but acted with promptitude and decision in most trying conditions, it is stated. In command of "Ladybird" during the attack on this ship and H.M.S. "Bee" at Wuhu on December 12 last year, he drew the fire on the shore batteries, and handled his ship ably, coolly and fearlessly.

Officer of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Lt. Commander James Ian Murray Ashby.

Lt. Commander Ashby was in command of H.M.S. Cricket during a bombing attack on the shipping concentration at Hsia-San-Shan on December 12, 1937. Fire was opened by H.M.S. "Cricket" and H.M.S. "Scarab", and this action which required considerable moral courage on the part of Lt. Commander Ashby, undoubtedly largely contributed to the safety of the shipping and the avoidance of further loss of life.

Distinguished Service Cross

Mr. Joseph William Hurst, O.B.E., Admiralty Pilot, Yangtse river.

During the bombing at Wuhu on December 5, Mr. Hurst took control of the tug "Chanyung" displaying remarkable powers of command over a panic, striken native crew. He made possible the rescue of the ship's company of S.S. "Tuckwoo" from a difficult and dangerous situation.

Distinguished Service Medal

Officers' Steward First Class Yueng Chang Kaig.

In conjunction with Mr. Hurst he raised a scratch crew to man the tub "Chanyung" and was instrumental in rescuing the crew of S.S. "Tuckwo."

Medal Of The Order Of The British Empire For Meritorious Service

Chief Engine Room Artificer second class Arthur Brook, and Petty Officer George David Hawkins.

During the attack on "Ladybird" and "Bee" at Wuhu, Brook displayed courage, initiative and resource in obtaining high speed at short notice while the ship was under heavy fire.

During the attack on "Ladybird" on December 12, 1937, Hawkins remained on the forecastle fully exposed and shut off steam on the capstan. His action was meritorious.

Mentioned In Despatches

Rear-Admiral Reginal Vesey Holt, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. Rear-Admiral and Senior Naval Officer, Yantse.

On learning of the sinking of the U. S. S. "Panay" on December 13, 1937, he immediately went to her assistance. During December 13 and 14 he conducted the search for the "Panay" survivors, on many occasions exposing himself to personal danger, and his actions throughout were gallant, forceful and successful.—Reuter.

Europeans In Transvaal Intensify 'Colour War' Against Indians

"MERELY FROM SENSE OF SELF-PRESERVATION"!

Extension Of Segregation Policy From 'Natives' To Asiatics Urged

Members of Parliament, members of the Provincial Council and representatives of local authorities in all parts of the Transvaal attended a conference in Pretoria arranged by the Pretoria Federation of Ratepayers' Association to protest against Asiatic occupation of property in European areas—Asiatic penetration it was called.

Opening the conference Mr. J. M. van Brink, M.E.C., reviewed the legislation leading to the present position.

The Transvaal Government attempted to solve the problem in 1885 but owing to the circumstances beyond its control particularly the terms of the London Convention with the British Government, had not been successful. The legislation passed then did not reflect the wishes of the people who from the earliest days of the Republic had realised "the dangerous potentialities of the position."

"To-day," he said, "the position has developed certain complicated aspects and its solution is extremely difficult. The complications are not only apparent in South Africa itself, but any solution must be coupled with due regard for our relations not only with India itself, but with the outside world in general.

"In 1877 the question was trifling and capable of an easy solution, but from that to the present day the interests of the Indians have grown and have become established. Whereas in 1877 the Transvaal had to deal with Indian-born Indians, we are faced to-day with an Indian population 75 per cent of which is South African-born.

"MERELY FOR SELF-PRESERVATION"

"Because the problem is so important and difficult its solution must not be delayed any longer. I do not make this statement because of dislike or hatred of the Indian or coloured people, but merely from the sense of self-preservation inherent in all of us.

"We do not want to abolish the existing rights of the Indian, but we do not wish to allow a further extension of those rights at the expense of European interests.

"I feel that the Indian himself, proud of his own traditions and culture, cannot take exception to our desire to preserve our own traditions and culture in our own country just as he rightly does in India.

"We know that the Indian population objects strongly to segregation. We, on the other side, would be accused of hypocrisy should we not emphasise as strongly as possible our great dislike of that dangerous phenomenon which we call penetration. As penetration of white areas grows so will the agitation for segregation have greater force."

ENQUIRIES INTO ASIATIC OCCUPATION

Penetration would have to be limited if the Indians were to avoid segregation. It was wrong for Europeans, Indians and coloured people, to live in close proximity.

"Despite of the present position exists throughout the country and a thorough investigation is long overdue."

Mr. Brink said the federation had asked the Government to widen the terms of reference of the Asiatic Land Laws Commission to include an investigation into Asiatic occupation of property instead of merely an investigation into evasions of the law against ownership.

He hoped that the conference would limit discussion to the need for an inquiry into occupation. "We wish to press with all our might for an inquiry."

In a memorandum submitted to the conference the federation states that the ban on the Asiatic ownership of property is strictly administered but there is nothing to prohibit indiscriminate Asiatic occupation. It considers legislation on the point urgently necessary.

The memorandum adds that the proper control of occupation will decrease the evasions of the law against ownership.

"The standard of living of the Asiatic is so low that no European can compete with him in business," it states. "Asiatics therefore monopolise trade in the country towns. Native custom at Asiatic stores leads to an undesirable concentration of natives in certain parts of each town. Asiatic occupation also causes a depreciation in the value of adjoining properties."

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. F. H. van den Berg, chairman of the federation, said that the discussion would neither be political nor racial.

Mr. M. G. Nicolson (town clerk of Pretoria) said the Transvaal Municipal Association had repeatedly discussed the problem.

"The law of ownership is clear," he said, "but is evaded frequently. Its intention is obvious but the Legislature has provided no machinery to carry it out. The association has supported every move towards segregation and knows that it has the entire urban population of the Transvaal behind it. The position is becoming worse every year."

EXTENSION OF SEGREGATION POLICY

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.P., quoted extracts from the evidence given before the Land Laws Committee by representatives of the country towns. That evidence, he said, indicated that Asiatic occupation ranged from 30 to 50 years; that Indians usually kept to a certain area in each town, and that the number of Asiatic traders was not markedly increasing.

Certain towns, notably Pretoria and Lichtenburg, however, had complained bitterly of the problem and their increasing difficulties.

Mr. E. A. Booth, F.P., said that the Indians were becoming wealthy at the expense of improvised European classes. He maintained that the Government should extend its segregation policy from the natives to the Asiatics.

The conference passed a resolution adopting the contents of the federation's memorandum and asking the Government to extend the terms of reference of the Asiatic Land Laws Commission to include investigation into Asiatic occupation of property. The conference also asked the Government to instruct the Commission to recommend areas in the Transvaal in which Asiatics and coloured persons should live and trade.—"Indian Opinion."

FARMERS SQUAT ON ROAD

Satyagraha Sequel To Bagal's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 25.

Bhai Madhavrao Bagal with 500 farmers arrived here this morning. As the train steamed in thousands greeted him with shouts of "Gandhi-Jawahar and Praja-swatantrya-ki-jai". Bhai Bagal was profusely garlanded.

After coming out Sjt. Bagal, addressed a monster meeting of farmers and citizens in the station yard. Sjt. Bagal afterwards led with a flag in hand began to proceed along the State Road, but was arrested under 107 Criminal Procedure Code.

The farmers are squatting on the road at the time of wiring.

KISAN MARCH IN KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 25.

Preparations for today's historic Kisan-morcha are completed. Till now about 15,000 farmers with Jhandas in hands have come. They are all squatting inside the railway yard. Mr. Madhavrao Bagal the leader of today's march is expected at 11-20 a.m. and immediately he arrives the Kisan march will start towards the Maharaja's palace.

GERMAN GIRLS TAKE HOUSEWORK LESSONS

Herr Baldur von Schirach, Reich Leader of Youth, has urged upon the young women of the country the need of learning to carry out household duties properly and nearly 500,000 have volunteered for various courses of instruction. Of these 47,000 were recommended to take instruction in house-work. The remainder are being trained for farm and dairy work and other practical tasks.

BOMBAY TRADES DISPUTES BILL

A. I. T. U. C. Chief's Hopes Of Agreed Amendments

LUCKNOW, Dec. 25.

In the course of an exclusive interview Dr. S. C. Banerjee, President of All-India Trade Union Congress, questioned as to the attitude of the Trade Union Congress in case the Congress Government of Bombay, contrary to the resolution of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress tried to make the Trades Disputes Bill operative said:

"In that case what should be done will have to be settled by holding a meeting of the Working Committee of the Trade Union Congress."

Continuing Dr. Banerjee said that he hoped that the Congress authorities would not thus flout the decision of such an important Labour association as the Trade Union Congress but would rather call at an early convenient time a meeting of the representatives of both the Indian National and All-India Trade Union Congresses to draft uniform legislation as regards Trade Disputes for the whole of India.

It was with that object of making the Congress agree to such a conference that Dr. Banerjee had already seen the Congress authorities including Gandhiji for several times and would again see them soon both at Bombay and Bardoli.

Asked as to what he would do in case all negotiations failed Dr. Banerjee said: "I cannot now even conceive of such an eventuality. I am sanguine that I will be able to convince Gandhiji as to the necessity for the good of the workers of all the changes I have suggested."—United Press.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT

An interesting experiment, just tried out at Berlin Technical University has provided all members of the general public with an opportunity to sample University life. For one week, any "student" who liked could attend free evening lectures, on subjects ranging from psychology to cabbages. By this means it was hoped to show the man-in-the-street that University life is not a thing apart, but a vital factor in the life of the people.

The German Universities

Houses Of Learning That Attract Thousands Of Scholars From All Parts Of The Globe

(BY HERBERT GUENTHER)

There are 26 universities in Germany, situated in almost every part of the Reich, and this number is so large that only in one or two instances, such as Koenigsberg or Breslau are these universities far apart from one another. For the most part these institutions of learning are near neighbours, as for example, Halle and Leipzig, Marburg and Giessen, Wuerzburg and Heidelberg, Cologne and Bonn. These last two, indeed, are so close together that they are able to have courses of study in common. In their fundamental character and structure, all the universities of Germany have points of similarity, although there are differences in their various histories and traditions.

The student may choose his university with reference to the region in which it is situated, so that he will have the opportunity of studying the country and the people of whichever region interests him the most. Lowers of the sea and of the coast will prefer to study at Kiel, Greifswald, Hamburg, or Rostock; while those who would rather live in the mountains will choose Munich, at the foot of the Bavarian Alps, or Freiburg on the edge of the Black Forest, or Vienna, Innsbruck, or Gratz, all of which are either in or very close to mountain country.

Then there is the student who prefers the life of the big city, where he will have theatre, opera, museums, etc. This student has the universities of Berlin, Munich, Cologne, Frankfort - am - Main, Leipzig, and others. Berlin University has more foreign students enrolled than any other university in Germany. Among the smaller colleges, there are quite a number which were founded by one of the many princely families who flourished especially in Central Germany for so long a time. These smaller colleges or universities do not offer such a large variety of courses of study as the big universities, but they possess the advantage of bringing the student into more intimate association with his professors and instructors.

In the larger universities there are lecture rooms and auditoriums where from 500 to 1,000 students may listen to a lecture or attend a recitation, while in some of the smaller institutions it has long been customary for a professor to invite the students taking a particular course to meet him in his private study, where he will deliver an informal lecture or hold an informal recitation. Any student desiring to get the benefits of both these types of university, would do well to take one of the summer courses given at either Jena, Heidelberg, Marburg, Tuebingen, or Wuerzburg, where study can be combined with all kinds of outdoor sport. Then, when winter comes, he may return to the big city and to the winter courses of lectures given before large classes. The oldest university in the German Reich is that of Vienna, founded in 1365, and the youngest is that of Hamburg, founded in 1919.

Four Distinct Faculties

In almost every one of the German universities there are four distinct Faculties, or Schools, viz: Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy. The School of Medicine embraces a School of Dentistry, while the School of Philosophy usually includes the Departments of Languages, History, and Science, including mathematics. The Departments of Political Economy and Political Science are a part of the Legal Faculty. Several German universities have a fifth school, devoted exclusively to Natural Sciences, such as for instance at Frankfort and Erlangen, while Munich and Heidelberg separate their Departments of Social Science and Political Economy from their Law Schools. At the Universities of Leipzig, Munich, and Giessen there are Schools of Veterinary Surgery in connection with the School of Medicine. At Berlin, Bonn, and Breslau, there are special chairs of the Commercial Sciences, and Schools of Agriculture are to be found at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn-Poppelsdorf, Breslau, Giessen, Gottingen, Halle, Hamburg, Jena, Kiel, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, and Muenster. In addition to the well-known School of Forestry at Eberswalde, and that of Tharandt, there are Departments of Forestry at Munich, Freiburg, Giessen, and Goettingen.

In the German Universities the academic year is divided into two terms, or "semesters"—the Summer Semester and the Winter Semester. The Summer Semester commences April 1 and closes July 1 everywhere in Germany. The Winter Semester commences November 1 and closes February 28. Sometime in advance of these dates, lists of courses and lectures to be given in the various faculties, seminaries, and schools, are published. These pamphlets contain, in addition to the courses of study, detailed information regarding board and lodging facilities for students, which information is also in every case obtainable at the Registrar's or Burser's Office of each University.

No Compulsory Courses

One of the unique features of university study in Germany, in contrast with the systems in vogue in most of the other countries, is that the student has absolute freedom of choice as to the courses he wishes to take. In other words, all the courses are "elective" and there are no so-called "required" or "compulsory" courses which must be taken in order to qualify a student for graduation. Furthermore, there are no mid-term or final examinations which must be taken and passed by a student either upon graduation or when advancing from his first academic year into his second, and so on. To be sure, under the guidance of the professors, courses of study are chosen and arranged in the order of their difficulty, beginning with the more elementary subjects and then proceeding to the more advanced courses.

When a student joints a particular "seminar," he comes under the direction of a professor or professors who determine his scholastic fitness to take the "seminar" courses. Advancing from one grade to the next in a given "seminar" or faculty depends largely upon the number and nature of the studies which the student has already satisfactorily passed. In recent years, the absolute freedom of "electing" his courses has been taken away from a student of law or medicine, so that he must choose his courses according to a prescribed curriculum, which he arranges in consultation with the professors of the faculty in which he has matriculated.

In order to obtain a Doctor's Degree, it is necessary for the student to submit a written thesis or "dissertation," as it is called, on some scientific or intellectual subject, which thesis must be accepted and approved by the Faculty. In most of the German Universities, an oral test is also required, but the regulations with regard to this oral examination are different in the different universities.

Special Faculties

In addition to their regular seminary courses and institutes for the study of special branches of learning, most of the German Universities have special Faculties, such as for instance that of mathematics at the University of Goettingen. This Faculty of Mathematics at Goettingen is known as the "mathematical centre of the world," while the entire institution takes special interest in the intellectual, literary, and scientific traditions of England and America, for the reason that the former "personal union" which connected the British Throne with the Duchy of Hannover exerted a marked influence upon Goettingen as an Hannoverian University from its very beginnings.

In the field of economic sciences, Cologne may be said to be the leading University in Europe, while Bonn has the most complete Oriental Language Department of any university except perhaps Berlin. It includes courses in the Semitic languages, particularly the Christian languages of the East, and besides is the only German University which has a chair of Indology, and professorships of Egyptology, Japanese, and Chinese. The School of Interpreters at Heidelberg is the best institution of its kind in the world, due to its system of teaching the art of interpreting foreign languages by means of conferences and discussions carried on in some foreign tongue with the aid of student interpreters. One of the specialties in the Marburg curriculum is its excellent seminary of the History of Art, together with lectureships on scientific photography and an Institute of Research of Prussian Art.

School Of Foreign Politics

Leipzig was always famous for its History Seminars, to which are now added a School of Journalism and a School of Foreign Politics. These are also to be found at the Universities of Berlin and Munich, while the History of Medicine has a special professorship at Jena. Jena is also noted for its excellent courses dealing with the history and culture of the countries of Southeastern Europe. Freiburg's latest acquisition is a faculty devoted to the study of radio, broadcasting, etc. Dramatic Science and Art has developed a famous department in Munich University.

The German Universities situated near the frontiers generally make a special study of the nation which adjoins them as their next-door neighbour. The Universities of Koenigsberg and Breslau, for example, pay particular attention to subjects connected with Eastern Europe, while Rostock, Greifswald, and Kiel are more especially interested in the Scandinavian countries. The School of Medicine connected with Hamburg University very appropriately makes a specialty of studying the diseases of seamen and tropical diseases of every kind. The Law Seminar at Hamburg specializes in the Law of Shipping Marine Insurance, International Mercantile Law, and Admiralty Law.

5,000 Foreign Studentts

Almost without exception, the German Universities maintain administrative staffs especially organized to look after foreign students who come to the university either for some special course or for a general course sprawling over a number of terms. A good many have special Students' Homes for foreign students, such as the Lessing House and the Hegel House in Berlin. Foreign students are given every opportunity for free intercourse with their German fellow-students, by whom they are treated in every way as comrades. What with excursions and festivals of all kinds arranged for these foreign students, they can soon feel at home in any German University. It is, therefore, not surprising that in 1938, of the total number of 60,000 German University students enrolled, 5,000, or 1|12 of this total are foreigners. The majority of the foreign students at German Universities are studying medicine, though there are also many who are taking courses at the Law Schools or in the Departments of Philosophy and Economics.

MUNICIPALITY, TRAINING GROUND FOR FREEDOM

Mrs. Naidu Pleads For Co-operation To Achieve Communal Unity

KARACHI, Dec. 25.

"Every well-conducted Municipality is a training ground for freedom and there is no more sacred ground for communal amity than the Municipality."

Thus observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu while replying to a civic address presented by the Karachi Municipal Corporation this evening. The address was presented by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A., Deputy Mayor in the absence of the Mayor Mr Hatim Alavi.

Mrs. Naidu made a fervent appeal for Hindu Muslim unity. She said she devoted her life to this cause and she hoped she would live to see her object achieved. There were temporary and superficial barriers in the course of Hindu-Muslim unity which would be removed with co-operation of either.—United Press.

EXERCISE RESTRAINT IN GIVING NEWS

KARACHI, Dec. 25.

Constructive suggestions to journalists to exercise restraint in giving news outside their province and avoid sensationalism merely for the sake of sensationalism were given by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at a conference with journalists at Congress House to-day.

For example she instanced the news regarding the recent agitation in several Indian States and particularly Hyderabad (Dn.), and said that by making comments or putting big head lines on affairs of the States, instead of demoralising the Governments they were demoralising the people who could stand their own.—United Press.

Why This Solicitude For Natives?

Imperialist Agitators Exposed

"The black colonials are not deceived by the new and sudden interest in their well-being, for they know too well they are only being "played-up" to arouse sympathy for the White settlers' cause."

Thus, Mr. George Padmore, (a well-known Negro writer and an authority in colonial questions) exposes the British solicitude for the Natives.

Mr. Padmore asserts that the Natives will not any longer allow themselves to be handled over from one colonial power to another in the interests of the rival imperialisms, in order to maintain an "uneasy peace in Europe."

Opinion on the Colonial Problem can be resolved into three groups. There are those who would hand back the colonies to Germany as a solution leading to lasting peace, and even within this circle there are divisions about which territories should be returned, as instanced by the attitude of Mr. Pirow, who is now doing a Runciman role in Portugal. A second group, including the Labour Party and Left-Liberal pacifists, are in favour of an extension of the mandatory system. That is to say, all colonies should be pooled in the care of the League of Nations (or some international body), giving every country equal access to raw materials and markets

Lord Francis Scott

Lastly there is the most vociferous section, typified by the diehard Tories, Mr. L. M. S. Amery and Sir Henry Pagecroft, and the colonial settlers who are firmly set against any territorial revision in Africa.

The views of this group are exemplified in the Tanganyika League, of which Lord Francis Scott, uncle of the Duchess of Gloucester, is a prominent member.

This feudal baron, who now calls upon all members of all races in East Africa to resist German demands, has been foremost in the campaign to keep the Africans and Indians out of the Kenya Highlands.

Having acquired thousands of fertile acres from which the original inhabitants were ousted, Lord Francis, after the death of Lord Delamere who, as chairman of the Kenya Land Board, reaped some 200,000 acres in the best regions, took upon himself the leadership of the settler community in the oppression of the native people.

Monopoly By Whites

Having made the Africans aliens in their own lands, loaded them with indignities, taxed them and treated them like common criminals, the settlers, headed by Lord Francis Scott, led a campaign for the monopoly of the Highlands by the Whites.

Only as recently as January of this year, Lord Francis informed a meeting of Kenya whites at Nairobi that "we want to make it perfectly clear to everyone that we are not going to tolerate any interference with our security in the Highlands. We will not tolerate interference from local Indians, the Government of India, or anyone else in that particular question".

It is now these same Indians to whom he is appealing for support in resisting the German claims.

Earl Of Erroll

Typical also of the Fascist outlook of the East African settlers is the Earl of Erroll, who in 1934 went out to Kenya with the intention of forming a branch of the British Union of Fascists.

He found, however, that his efforts were not needed, the settlers were already in accord with Mosley's philosophy.

Instead of Jews they had the blacks.

Now this Scottish aristocrat, drawing substance as an absentee landlord from the Scottish workers' having assumed the role of a gentleman farmer in Kenya, asserts that Kenya is doomed if Tanganyika goes.

"Should Tanganyika be returned it would spell Kenya's doom," he laments, 'as it would mean that Kenya would either become the playground for the few who could afford to live here without arming or would become, if trusteeship of the native means anything, an armed camp which would prove a greater irritant to Germany than if Tanganyika were not returned to her.'

It is rich to see these neo-Fascist Imperialists shedding tears over the tragic fate which awaits the natives at the hands of German Imperialism

Trusteeship Myth

Trusteeship means so much to them that the Arusha branch of the Tanganyika League have requested that Tanganyika should become a British colony.

What would be the rate, then, even of the myth about trusteeship?

But these men are revealing themselves as unsuspected humanitarians. "Arusha members of the League cannot treat with impunity any further delay in dealing with a situation which might place 5,000,000 natives and many thousands of British Indians, British Europeans and other non-German races under the domination of an aggressor and dictator whose intolerance towards peoples of non-German extraction is beyond dispute."

This, however, is the last aspect of the case which they should call into dispute.

Hitler turns the Polish Jews out of Germany and segregates others into ghettoes.

Europeans in East and South Africa segregate the natives into inadequate reserves and locations, make them carry 'kipandis' (passes), register them like common criminals, take their finger prints exact forced labour tax them to provide labour for the whites, flog them.

At this very moment every unemployed African in the cities of South Africa is being returned to his village under order of General Smuts.

These blacks have no civil liberties, no democratic rights. Trade unions are denied them. they are without freedom of press, movement, speech or assembly.

In Kenya it is a criminal offence for more than five natives to assemble together.

What difference is there between this system and Hitler's.

Hitler's Criticism

A great outcry is raised against Hitler because his suppression relates to a white minority within Europe. But in Africa the suppressed are the natural owners of the land, and are not a minority but an overwhelming majority (in South Africa. 2,000,000 whites, 7,000,000 blacks; in Tanganyika 8,000 whites, 5,000,000 blacks).

Yet how few of those who are shocked at Hitler's treatment of Jews raise their voice in defence of the Africans

Hitler is no fool, and he has a justifiable criticism when he points the finger of scorn at Britain's treachery to Arabs and Jews.

Mussolini bombs the Abyssinians and Spaniards, and public opinion does register its disgust But what protest has there been against the warfare which has lately been carried on against Arabs who wish to exercise their right as national patriots and keep their country for themselves?

Labour's Attitude

Doutless their antagonism has been fomented by Fascist agents, but no amount of subversive propaganda would take root in contented soil. No, it seems that a right to free control of their own destinies is a prerogative only of the Nordic race.

Even the Labour Party, which theoretically concedes the right of self-determination for the colonial peoples arrogates to itself the task of determining whether or not the native peoples are fit for self-government.

How can they reconcile these conflicting principles? The right of self-determination can never be based upon the fitness or otherwise of any people to govern themselves.

It is a fundamental principle of justice, and admits of no deviation.

For no nation has the right to keep another in bondage and to exploit it in the interests of the ruling group. In the days of slavery every slave master was not a Simon Legree. Some were undoubtedly more humane than others, but this did not detract from the general truth that chattel slavery was a great injusice and a shameful disgrace to any nation which countenanced it

A Form Of Slavery

The examples of the few humane slave-owners did not deceive the Abolitionists as to the true character of chattel slavery. They based their claim for abolition upon the essential injustice and inhumanity of the system and did not seek merely to "humanise" it.

Colonial subjection and exploitation is just another form of slavery, and all suggestions for a solution of the problem which ignore the only right and proper one of self-determination are an evasion.

The solution put forward by the Labour Party approximates that of the discredited scheme of the framers of Versailles, who took it upon themselves to declare the natives unfit for Government.

The black colonials are not deceived by the new and sudden interest in their well-being, for they know too well that they are only being "played up" to arouse sympathy for the white settlers' cause.

They are quite aware that not one in a thousand white people is interested in their welfare. The forces that speak so glibly for the superiority of democracy over Fascism have a noble opportunity to demonstrate their honesty.

Why Natives Oppose

Let them get their Government to extend to the colonial peoples the civil rights and democratic liberties which they enjoy in their economic and political privileges.

This will be a more substantial gesture of their wish for peace than all the railings against Hitler. It will reveal to the colonial peoples that there is in fact and not only in name, a real difference between the democratic and Fascist Imperialism.

As things stand now there is not an iota of difference as far as the colonial peoples are concerned.

If the African natives oppose a transfer of colonies to Hitler, it is not because they feel they have any rights to lose by such transfer. Their stand is made on their recognition of their rights as human beings.

They refuse any longer to be landed over from one colonial power to another in the interests of rival Imperialisms, in order to maintain an uneasy peace in Europe.

The assertions by the capitalist press that the natives of Tanganyika have demonstrated their loyalty to Britain is part of the usual Imperialist propaganda to deceive the general public as to the true state of affairs. The last time these people attempted to demonstrate in their own interests they were shot down.

British Workers' Duty

This was in 1937, when Wachagga coffee-growers protested against the low prices they were being paid by the buyers. Mussolini accused the British Government of using bombs, but they replied that this was untrue; they had only brought out the Royal Air Force to frighten the blacks!

The subject races of the Empire demand their independence, and by fighting for their freedom they are promoting the interests of the British workers. For only by abolishing the iniquitous system of Imperialism will they destroy the monster which is crushing all of them. Peace and Empire are irreconcilable, and for this reason a solution of the colonial question is impossible except through Socialism.

It is time for the British working class to realize that they cannot continue to exist as a favoured section at the expense of the colonial masses and at the same time enjoy peace and security in Europe.

A duty is, therefore, upon them to assist their colonial fellow workers in their fight for freedom in the interests of all of them. We Africans aver that we do not think we could make a worse job of ruling ourselves than the whites have made of ruling Europe and Africa.

CHRISTMAS AIR MAIL

LONDON (By Air Mail).

It was revealed to-day that Britain's first "Air Mail Christmas" postings to the Empire have already exceeded 80 tons—about 4-1|2 million letters.

Since this is the first Christmas period in which the all-up (unsurcharged) air mail scheme has operated to Australia, New Zealand, the Far East and India, as well as to Africa, the task of the Post Office and Imperial Airways in estimating the expected loads was an extremely difficult one.

The postings for the last three weeks (to November 27), however, have proven almost identical with the estimates although the weekly incidence of the mails has not been quite as expected.

It is again emphasised that early posting and the use of lightweight stationery will help considerably in the big task of getting the Christmas mails away smoothly and punctually.

It is estimated that a further weight of between 160 and 170 tons will be despatched from this country in the next four weeks.

The Australia and New Zealand peak should be reached this week but the peak periods for other parts of the Empire will demand a continuous effort to ensure the successful execution of the task.

Imperial Airways carried out of England just over 23 tons of mails in the week to November 13, 26-1|2 tons in the week to November 20, and 31 tons in the week to November 27.

The total is only about 2-1|4 tons more than the estimate for the three weeks.

Hong Kong, newest of the territories in the all-up scheme, provided the biggest surprise with mails, at 2-3|4 tons, nearly twice as heavy as expected.

Australia and New Zealand with 33-1|2 tons, Malaya with 3-1|2 tons and the Near East with 6-1|2 tons are just a trifle over the estimates. India, Burma and Ceylon are a ton up with nearly 16 tons.

Postings for the African territories at 17-1|2 tons are a ton less than budgeted for.

ALTITUDE AND GRADIENT SIGNS

At present there are no agreed signs to indicate to motorists the altitude above sea level and the gradient of a road.

In England the Automoblie Association have erected a few signs of their own, giving name of hill and gradient at crests of hills on important roads, generally where the descent is more than 1 in 10.

In the United States of America steep and dangerous descents are shown by hill signs sometimes supplemented by special indications giving the length of grade or advise "use the second gear." The Safety First Association have suggested alternative signs for altitude and gradients of a symbolic character to the Board of Communications with a view to their standardisation.

In designing signs it is suggested that it would be an excellent idea if authorities would refer the matter to the Board of Communications for their suggestions as this would enable standardisation to take place—a matter which is of the greatest necessity to the motoring interests in India.

Birds Fly.... By 'Plane

To Save Pine-Apple Crops In Hawaii

Travelling 14,000 miles over desert, jungle and sea by Imperial Airways and Pan American 'planes, a shipment of African ladybirds has arrived at Honolulu and they are now busy reducing the number of mealybugs that attack the pineapple crops in Hawaii.

They are natives of Kenya Colony, Africa.

Mr. A. B. Melville, of the Kenya Dept. of Agriculture, searching for a beneficial insect which preys on the coffee mealybug, found also a specimen of ladybird that preys on the pine-apple mealybug.

He caught several of them and shipped them by Imperial Airways to Hong Kong, where they were transhipped to a Pan American Airways clipper for delivery to the experimental station of the University of Hawaii at Honolulu.

Mr. Walter Carter, the university's entomologist, reports that the insects after their fourteen thousand miles' flight arrived in excellent health and made short work of the bugs attacking the Hawaiian pine-apple.

In special containers the insects were flown by Imperial Airways 2,844 miles from Nairobi to Alexandria. There they were transferred to an East bound flying-boat on the Austrian route, and carried the 6,139 miles to Hong Kong. The distance from Hong Kong to Honolulu is 5,059 miles.

In his report on the shipment Mr. Carter, the entomologist, says "The shipments were most interesting in that with the development of air transportation it has become possible to tap regions which in the past have been closed because of lack of opportunity to get living material so delicate as insects out in good condition. It is, furthermore, an example of international co-operation in science, of which we are happy to record our appreciation."

Imperial Airways have recently developed a device for destroying noxious insects in their aircraft. They are now preserving beneficial insects in the interests of science, which seems to show that even insects are treated according to their deserts.

Indian Diet Problems

Agricultural Policy Should Be Co-ordinated To Nutrition And Food Production, Says Dr. Aykroyd

"The time will come when the importance of nutrition is fully recognised by all concerned with health, education, agriculture and other state-building activities. Even under existing economic circumstances, great improvements in diet are possible and such improvements will have the results of raising standards of health and well-being throughout the country."

This observation was made by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director of Nutrition Research, Coonoor, in course of a popular lecture on "Indian Diets and their Improvement", given recently in New Delhi, Town Hall, under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association. An excellent set of lantern slides helped to illustrate the various points made.

The subject of nutrition, said Dr. Aykroyd, was a vast one which touched on many different scientific fields. On the one hand there was the pure science of nutrition, almost co-extensive with physiology itself, embracing the study of the curious processes by which material which we eat becomes flesh and blood. There was no finality about research into the physiology of nutrition; every new discovery seemed to demonstrate afresh the vastness of the territory yet to be explored.

Dr. Aykroyd did not, however, propose to deal with the subtler problems of pure physiology but rather with the public health and social aspects of nutrition.

Continuing, Dr. Ayroyd observed, one important branch of nutrition was concerned with the constituents of food and their functions in the body; this subject might well be chosen to illustrate the rapid advanced of science during the present century. Thirty years ago it was held that food is composed of three main constituents: protein, carbohydrate and fat. The nutritive value of any particular diet, it was thought, could be satisfactorily estimated if one knew its content of these factors and the amount of energy yielded by their combustion. To-day the number of essential food factors was large and growing. Even a professional student of nutrition may find it difficult to remember all the various vitamins whose existence had been inferred by scientific workers.

Knowledge of the composition of foodstuffs as regards protein, vitamins, minerals etc. was an important part of the modern science of nutrition. Such knowledge was necessary in order to study and assess the nutritive value of diets consumed by human beings and discover ways and means of improving them. But while the chemistry of food was becoming increasingly complex, the subject in its practical aspects was relatively simple. Human requirements of essential food constituents could readily be translated into terms of common foods such as cereals, pulses, vegetables and milk.

Diet Surveys

Considerable knowledge already existed about the diets of groups in various parts of India, about the faults of such diets, and the means of remedying them. The usual way of obtaining such information was by diet surveys.

A group of families was selected which appeared to be the typical of the population covering a large area. Daily house to house visits were made for the purpose of weighing out exactly all food consumed by each family and this was continued for a period of two to three weeks. From the food consumption data gathered in the field surveys, intake calories and all the important food factors could be worked out, and the results compared with some accepted standard of food intake. Most surverys hitherto carried out in India showed that Indian diets are strikingly deficient in various important food factors.

Diet surveys of sample groups had now been carried out in many parts of India, from Kashmir and Assam in the North, to Travancore in the South. In this way the problem of nutrition in India was being clearly defined. The results of the surveys would be of value as a guide to agricultural policy.

Deficiency Diseases

The next step was to correlate the information collected about dietary habits with the state of health of the people. The consumption of a deficient diet may produce a variety of ill effects. First of all, it might impair general physique and development. Secondly it might cause specific deficiency diseases. One of these, beriberi, was of importance in certain parts of India. It was caused by deficiency of one of the B vitamins, vitamin B.I. and occurred in those who consumed highly milled rice and nothing much else. It was particularly common in the North east districts of the Madras Presidency where raw milled rice is the staple cereal and pulses and vegetables are consumed in insufficient quantities. Other deficiency diseases were ostemalacia and rickets, which were found in the foot-hills of the Himalayas and in other parts of North India.

In certain districts, a very high percentage of women were crippled with osteomalacia and it was a distressing sight to see them hobbling along, bent double and often in great pain. This disease usually afflicts the bones of the pelvis, leading to great distortion which prevents normal delivery; in many instances only a Caesarean section would save mother and infant. Treatment with vitamin D relieved osteomalacia, but too often the disease recurred when the patient left the hospital and returned to village life.

There were also various anaemias, which again were particularly prone to afflict women during pregnancy and lactation. Another common deficiency disease was "sore-mouth" which occurs chiefly in very poor rice eaters who consume insufficient milk and vegetables. A great deal was now known about the kinds of diets which give rise to these conditions and the dietary changes necessary to prevent and cure them. Knowledge was not lacking, but poverty and ignorance prevented its application.

Experimental animals in Coonoor, kept under conditions and fed on an excellent diet, rarely or never suffered from disease. It was significant that in famine times the death rate from all causes rose rapidly. In 1897, a year of severe famine, deaths from cholera, fever and bowel complaints were more than double the mean of the various 10 years. Bowel diseases normally figured prominently in the mortality statistics of India and the fact that they were particularly lethal in famine times suggested that dietary deficiency was normally a factor in their causation.

The Constructive Side

Dealing with the constructive aspects of the problem, Dr. Aykroyd observed, it was desirable to related agricultural policy to the findings of nutrition research. Policies of food production must vary according to circumstances. In many parts of the country a considerable proportion of the population did not get enough to eat. Here the emphasis must be largely on increasing yields of primary foodstuffs. "Enough food took precedence over "the right sort of food." In nearly all parts of India an increased production and consumption of milk was desirable. The same was true of vegetables and fruits.

In the rice eating areas of the South the habit consuming home-pounded rice was rapidly disappearing and the use of highly milled rice is becoming general. This was a change for the worse as regards nutrition, particularly in areas in which raw, and not parboiled, rice was consumed. It was not likely that the habit of home pounding rice could easily be revived once it had been lost; it would be as easy to persuade people to walk rather than take the bus. The villager took his rice to the mill because home pounding was laborious process and after all it seemed sensible to employ machinery to save labour. That was what machinery was for. Something might be done to preserve the habit of home pounding in areas in which it still existed by checking the spread of rice mills, but once the mills were there he did not think that any amount of education and propaganda would prevent the villagers from using them.

The problem should therefore be attacked by other methods, the most promising of which appeared to be to encourage the production of undermilled rice by the mills themselves and popularise its use. At present large quantities of valuable food elements, contained in the germ and pericarp of rice, were being discarded. There was really no insuperable difficulty involved in preventing this loss and thereby improving the diet of large sections of the people of India. This problem was not peculiar to India; it existed in a rather more acute form in other Eastern countries, such as Malaya and Java.

Feeding School Children

Schemes for the feeding of infants and school children were of importance. Even when funds were limited, there was no reason why a reasonably well-balanced diet should not be supplied to children and adults in institutions. Those in charge of children's home should see to it that the money available for food was laid out in the wisest possible manner. "The Nutritive Value of Indian Foods and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets," gave valuable help in this direction.

The problem in the case of day-school children was more difficult. In certain countries school feeding schemes had proved a great success. In India, the chief difficulty was finance. In many parts of the country the cheapest form of milk at present available was milk reconstituted from imported skimmed milk powder. Half a pound of reconstituted skimmed milk daily had a wonderful effect on ill-nourished children. The cost of such a supplement was not much less than 12 annas per child per month and this was a large sum in relation to expenditure on education in India.

There were, of course, other methods of feeding school children besides giving them milk. A cheap meal containing vegetables and pulses would improve the nutrition of children whose home diet consists largely of milled rice. It had also been found that the regular administration of calcium salt was of benefit in certain circumstances. Calcium lactate in small doses could be supplied very cheaply—for about 1 anna per child per month. If it was impossible to provide milk or a meal to all children only those who were in greatest need could be supplied.

Educating The Public

It was one of the objects of the Indian Research Fund Association, concluded Dr. Aykroyd, to undertake "the propagation of knowledge in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of diseases."

The education of the people was certainly one of the responsibilities of the nutrition workers in India. They had tried to further this end by the preparation and publication of a booklet summarising in simple form modern knowledge about nutrition and the nutritive value of foodstuffs. They also attempted to educate the public by the issue of press notes, the distribution of posters and pamphlets and the occasional delivery of popular lectures.

In addition health officers from nearly every province and state in India had received a training in nutrition.—A. P.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

Branch Advisory Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Branch Advisory Committee of the M and S. M. Railway was held on December 21, in the Company's Head Office at Park Town Madras, Mr. C. G. W. Cordon, the Ag. Agent and General Manager of the Railway presiding.

The Committee was informed that, in compliance with a request made at the previous meeting, arrangements had been made for the sale of Maharashtra edibles in certain Indian Refreshment Rooms and in Refreshment Cars running between Hubli and Londa.

The Committee was also notified of the arrangements made in regard to the following:—(i) Use of trollies for the carriage of luggage by the public on payment of a charge of 4 annas per trolly load. (ii) Delivery of consignments of goods of small value on Indemnity Bonds when Railway Receipts are lost, and (iii) Extension of the use of mileage coupons making them available for ladies and for a relation of either sex; and in the case of those issued to gentlemen making them available for a relation of the other sex.

Gwalior Cotton Crop Prospects

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

The total estimated area under cotton cultivation in the Gwalior State (inclusive of Jagirs) is 632,959 acres, which is 5 per cent less than that of the last year.

Though the crop has been damaged slightly in some parts of the State, yet the general weather conditions are favourable to the crop. The yield is estimated at 107,234 bales of cotton, which is 37 per cent more than that of the last year.

Picking commenced generally in the second week of October and is still in progress in all Parganas.

Youth Acquitted Of Serious Charge

From Our Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail)

Dharma, alias Dhaktu Ramchandra Gandhi, a young man of about 30 years of age, stood charged with having committed rape on Laxmi a cowherd girl aged about 13, at Kondgaon Wadi near Sakharapa, Taluka Sangameshwar on 11-8-38. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused, who was married, had a girl wife with whom he had no opportunity of cohabitation, and so perpetrated rape to satisfy his sexual lust. Mr. A R. Khan, the Sessions Judge, held that Bhau Bhalekar, the father-in-law of the allleged outraged girl seemed to have sought to involve the accused in a false and serious case and that the prosecution had failed to prove their case. The Sessions Judge agreed with the opinion of two of the assessors and acquitted the accused of the charge.

MOTOR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC TO BE STOPPED

The main road in Ratnagiri town from Rama's temple to the Bunder will be closed to vehicular motor bus traffic from the 1st January 1939 by the order of the Police authorities. This decision has been taken owing to numerous complaints made by citizens against dust nuisance caused by motor bus traffic.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Holidays For 1939

Day following the New Year's Day
2nd January Monday.
Bakri-Id (Id-ul-Azha) 1st February Wednesday.
Maha Shivaratri 17th February Friday.
Muharram 2nd March Thursday.
Holi (2nd day) 6th March Monday.
Jamshedi Navroz 21st March Tuesday.
Ramnavami 29th March Wednesday.
Good Friday 7th April Friday.
Easter 8th and 10th April Saturday and Monday.
Id-E-Milad 3rd May Wednesday.
Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor 8th June Thursday.
Zarthost-No-Diso 13th June Tuesday.
*Kadmi Pateti 7th August Monday.
*Jain Samvatsari (Sthanakvasi) 19th August Saturday.
Cocoanut Day 29th August Tuesday.
Parsi New Year (2 days) 5th and 6th September Tuesday and Wednesday.
Gokul Ashtami 7th September Thursday.
Khordad Sal 11th September Monday.
*Shree Mahavir Swami's Birthday celebrations (Swetamber) 14th September Thursday.
Ganesh Chaturthi 16th September Saturday.
*21 Day of Ramzan Such day as may be fixed by the Board.
*Dhanteras 9th November Thursday.
Divali (2 days) 10th and 11th November Friday and Saturday.
Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-fitr) 13th November Monday.
Christmas Day 25th December Monday.
Day following Christmas Day 26th December Tuesday.
*Christmas 27th, 28th, 29th and 30 December Wednesday to Saturday.
Days marked* are not Bank Holidays but Association Holidays.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 23.

General Motors (dol 48 7/8) dol 49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/2) dol 34 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 65 1/4) dol 66 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 115 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 23.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£98 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£97 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 1/2
Victory Bonds	£107
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£9 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£81
National Bank of India	£33
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The New York cotton market was subjected to Liverpool and Bombay selling on differences but otherwise offers were light and when foreign markets closed prices rallied somewhat.

The market opened steady but was inactive, it was a holiday market. Prices declined on January liquidation but rallied thereafter on trade buying, covering and moderate commission house buying. The spot market was steady with improved enquiry while textiles were steady but quiet. Finally liquidation appeared with session ending barely steady.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (12-42 p.m.)	8.43+03
N. Y. March Lowest (10-35 a.m.)	8.37—03
Liverpool March Highest	4.86+05
Liverpool March Lowest	4.83+02

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 23.

January	8.30
March	8.37
May	8.20
July	7.92
October	7.59
December	7.62
Middling spot nominal	8.82

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 23.

December	8.42
January	8.49
March	8.29
Middling spot	8.60

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 23.

11 a.m. ranges.—

January	8.30/8.30
March	8.37/8.37
May	8.20/8.20
Noon Call—	
March	8-38
May	8.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 23.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to The Continent	11,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	9,000

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Dec. sellers	10/18/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/11/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/15/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec-Jan. sellers	11/12/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Dec-Jan. sellers	11/0/0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Jan sellers	22/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Feb-Apr. sellers	22/10 1/2

LONDON SPELTER

London, Dec. 23.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) FOB 12 1/2 to 13 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 23.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 8 3/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	21/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	23/1 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan. sellers	23

PRECIOUS METALS

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals.

Platinum 100 p.c. Rs. 48 per tola (Elephant Brand).
Platinum 100 p.c. Rs. 47 per tola (Elephant Brand).
Platinum 97 p.c. Rs. 14 per tola (Anchor Brand).
Palladium 100 p.c. Rs. 35 per tola.
Iridium 100 p.c. Rs. 100 per tola.
Osmium 100 p.c. Rs. 65 per tola.
Ruthenium 100 p.c. Rs. 55 per tola
Rhodium 100 p.c. Rs. 165 per tola

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 24.

Spot	20-3/16
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7.9.1

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 24.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.66.56
Paris	177.00
Berlin	11.63-1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.71
Amsterdam	8.58-3/8
Brussels	27.67-1/2
Milan	68.65
Berne	20.66-1/4

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 23.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1937/8	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,097	82	10,290	187
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,325	71	3,195	95
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,925	79	3,349	111
Of which to Japan	454	33	140	7
Of which to China	23	5	29	—
Of which to Great Britain	255	9	1,046	41
Of which to Germany	280	21	582	16
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,033	—	3,245
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	3,444	—	2,656
World' svisible supply	—	9,892	—	9,272
Of which to American cotton	—	7,821	—	7,672
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	4,911	166	5,449	211
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,960	70	5,799	142

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 159/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 160. Later on there was scattered realising and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	159 12 0
Broach J/A.	160 14 0
Oomra D/J.	147 2 0
Oomra March	146 0 0
Bengal D/J.	121 8 0
Bengal March	121 8 0

LINSEED & MUSTARD CROPS

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the areas under (i) Linseed and (ii) Rape and Mustard crops in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 3.6 and 0.6 per cent respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report, i.e., for 1938-39 shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops sown about middle of September-November 1938.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1938.)

Total reported and estimated areas stand as under:—

	Bombay Province. Linseed Acres.	Rape and Mustard. Acres.
British Districts	96,000	9,000
Indian States	6,000	700
Total	102,000	9,700

which for Linseed means increase of 7.7 per cent respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. For Rape and Mustard information incomplete from Indian States. Area shows decrease of 15.9 and 72.9 per cent below last year's corresponding area in British Districts and Indian States respectively. Decennial figures for British Districts not available.

Linseed.—Crop principally grown in Deccan and Karnatak sown in time and reported doing fairly well except in places East Karnatak where suffering due deficient soil moisture.

Rape and Mustard.—Crops mainly cultivated North Gujarat and Kathiawar States and progressing well.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£10 5 10½
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 1 0
Turner and Newall	3 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 9
Attock Oil	2 5 0
Barsi Light Railways	59 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord.	2 1 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 0
Beira Railways	1 4 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 1½
Marconi International Marie	1 4 1½
Western Union Telegraph	dol 24.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 16 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 7 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 18 6
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 3
Souden Plantation Syndicate	1 9 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 7 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 12 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 9.875
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 12 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 6
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18 6
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 0 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	79 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938 (By Rail and Sea)	408,593	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938 (By road estimated)	78,684	487,277
Same time previous season (By Rail and Sea)		265,461
Exports from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938	1938	1937
United Kingdom	8,426	3,414
Continent	52,353	49,238
China	17,105	24,332
Japan	306,121	42,868
Coast Ports	10,903	23,295
U.S.A.	.....	.....
	394,908	143,147
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938		89,710
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938		254,031
Same period last year		250,693
Estimate stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Dec. 1938		638,227
Same time last year		525,080

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts of cotton from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. 1938	469,991
Same time previous season	321,497
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 1938	218,011
Same time previous year	143,683

NEY YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 16.

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1937-38
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,015	211	9,814
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,254	160	3,050
Exports from U.S. Ports	1,846	50	3,029
Of which to Japan	421	13	113
Of which to China	18	1	21
Of which to Great Britain	246	10	942
Of which to Germany	259	2	527
Stock at New York	—	—	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3,085	—
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	3,467	—
World's visible supply	—	9,891	—
Of which to American cotton	—	7,905	—
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	4,745	257	5,041
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2,890	76	5,462

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTON STATISTICS. (IN 1,000'S)

Total forwarded	915	48	1,096
East Indian forwarded	142	3	113
Total Stock	—	1,086	—
East Indian Stock	—	42	—

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	78 10 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 2 6
Bank of London and S. America	4 15 0
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 6 6
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	108 0 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 15 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	34 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 16 6
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 9 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 8
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	10 0 0
Genl. and Coml Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	76 10 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 10 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 3 9
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 3 9
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 4 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 0
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 4 3
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 6

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th December 1938:—

LIABILITIES:—

Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund Rs.	75,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc. Rs.	31,64,33,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs.	6,12,74,000
Rs.	40,20,07,000

ASSETS:—

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs.	6,92,59,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs.	5,93,59,000
Bills Discounted Rs.	1,53,44,000
Lands and Buildings Rs.	1,18,83,000
Sundries including Branch Arjustments Rs.	4,80,06,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc Rs.	19,81,56,000
Rs.	40,20,07,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Dec. 22.

	This week. £
Total bullions	327,300,000
Public deposits	12,560,000
(A) Other deposits	135,600,000
Government securities	72,100,000
(B) Other securities	39,700,000
Notes and coin	54,300,000
Notes in circulation	503,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	36.62 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	28,300,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	14,900,000
Total deposits	148,100,000
Total securities	111,800,000

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 24

Castorseeds May— Opening	Rs. 23 0 0
Highest	29 0 6
Lowest	28 8 6
Closing	28 9 0
Groundnut Seeds Feb— Opening	23 8 0
Highest	28 10 6
Lowest	23 2 9
Closing	23 3 9
Cottonseeds Jan— Opening	22 4 0
Highest	22 5 3
Lowest	21 15 0
Closing	22 0 6
Cottonseeds May— Opening	22 8 0
Highest	22 10 6
Lowest	22 4 6
Closing	22 5 6

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Regd. No. B 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1938

PERNICIOUS ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD

Meherally's Impressions Of His Tour

"First Rate Politicians Must Be Deputed To West To Interpret Modern India"

It is essential that India should maintain contacts with the International world. In every place that I visited I found great interest in India and Indian affairs. As for correct and accurate information there seems to be none at all. The popular impression about India in Europe and America seems to be that India is a land of "Swamis, Elephants, Maharajas, and Bengal Tigers", which incidentally does not reflect great credit upon their intelligence.

VICIOUS PROPAGANDA

"On the other hand Pro-British Agencies are doing incalculable harm to the Indian cause by desseminating false and vicious propaganda about India."

"I suggest that it is of the utmost importance, pending more permanent arrangement for effective foreign propaganda, that the Congress, depute every year one or more first-rate politicians to tour the world and interpret the New India" Pt. Jawahar's tour had opened the eyes of the western world stated Mr. Yusuf Meherally in an exclusive interview to our representative.

STIFFEN BOYCOTT OF FEDERATION

During his stay, in England, Mr. Meherally proceeded, he had come across Statesmen, Politicians, Journalists, and men and women connected with every department of public life. He had discussed the important problems effecting Indian Life, with practically all leaders of thought, and the impression was that so long as India stood strong and firm there was no chance of the Federal scheme being imposed on the country. Several of the British Leaders seemed to think that this was a golden opportunity for India, and so India should not only stand firm but stiffen her attitude, "and from a negative attitude of seeking only to resist and prevent the imposition of Federation, adopt a positive attitude."

He was specially enthusiastic about the India League in London and spoke in very high terms about V. K. Krishna Menon, its Secretary, and Reginald Sorenson and Miss Agatha Harrison.

AMERICA AND NEGROES

Speaking about America, he said the problem of the Negroes interested him greatly. America had about 13 million negroes, and literacy was as high as 90 per cent. The negroes had a traditional loyalty to the Republican Party, for it was Republican, Abraham Lincoln who abolished the slavery of the Negroes. Roosevelt, himself a democrat, was doing his best to win them over and the pendulum was swinging in his favour.

South of Washington the negroes were treated or "spiritual untouchables". They had so many petty humiliations and disabilities imposed upon them. They could not go in the same tram cars as the white man, and lynching also took place sometimes, by the infuriated mobs.

'VARSITIES FOR NEGROES

Journalism among the Negroes had attained a high standard, and Meherally was surprised to see that they had so many universities of their own, like, Howard and Atlanta, and some of the negro Professors and Educationists had world renown.

One of the most interesting function which he attended was when a reception was given to him by the Professors and the Teachers College of the Columbia University, where a keen discussion was held on the Wardha scheme He found it hard to enlighten the people who had been very much prejudiced by the pernicious propaganda of Katherine Mayo, and many publicists told him that it was a great pity that in the absence of an Agency, it was hard to get accurate information about India.

ROBESON AND COLOURED PEOPLE

Asked about Paul Robeson, the Negro spiritual singer, Mr. Meherally said "Paul Robson is the idol of European and American Music lovers. He has the personality of a Giant and the heart of an innocent child. He will talk with you by the hour, and hold you in silent admiration, by his depth, Culture and versatility. In business matters he is a baby, without the help of his efficient wife Essie, he would be lost as in a wilderness."

Meherally spent many hours in the company of the Robsons, and said that their simplicity and good-heartedness was touching. They were keenly interested in the problems of India, and in all problems that effected the destinies of the coloured peoples of the world.

His wife was equally cultured, a chemist with a high University Degree, a First Class Stenographer, and her knowledge of things was not only efficient but encyclopediae. Mr. Meherally said that there were few subjects under the sun on which she could not make intelligent conversation. Paul Robson would be helpless without her in all matters connected with his work.

Mr. Meherally refused to make any statements on Italy and Germany saying that, a casual observation would be superficial and hackneyed, and he had not collected enough material.

"INDIA V EMPIRE" CONFISCATED

He mentioned that when he landed at Karachi, the Customs confiscated a book he had brought from America called "India versus the Empire", by Dr. Majumdar. He characterised this as a disgraceful piece of ignorance, especially when the Congress was ruling in Eight Provinces in the Land.

India Must To Follow Ireland, Egypt And Launch Agitation, Even Direct Action, If Necessary

"I have returned with a determined conviction that Federation should be fought, with Direct Action if necessary, and a raging and tearing agitation should be carried on against it as in Egypt and Ireland, in similar circumstances. In case a world war breaks out wherein Britain is involved, we should follow the line of action indicated in the Faizpur and Lucknow Congress" said Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, while replying to a rousing reception accorded to him on Saturday at the Congress House by various organisations representing Labour, Congress, States, Students and several local associations, and the B.P.C.C. and the National Front. Mr. Purushottom Trikumdas presided.

Mr. Meherally was profusely garlanded.

Thanking the various organisations, Mr. Meherally said that he had been abroad for the last eight months with a view to study world conditions in relation to India. By the time he had arrived in Europe, Austria had already been occupied by Hitler, and it was being said that he had no further aspirations.

It was while he was in New York that news of the Munich Pact arrived and the whole of America condemned Chamberlain and Daladier with one voice. In case the Czech question had led to a world war he was sure America would have ranged herself on the side of Democracy. The Munich Pact had only postponed the world conflagration.

In case the world war were to break out, the line of action they were to follow was clear from the lead given by the Faizpur and Lucknow Congress in the matter. By helping Britain on such an occasion they would only get back Jallianwala Baughs and Rowlatt Acts.

On his return to Europe, subsequent to the Munich catas-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

CONGRESS, NEITHER HINDU NOR MUSLIM

If Jinnah Re--Enters It Would Be His, Says Mrs. Naidu

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

A fervent appeal to the Muslims who have to live and die in this country not to create false issues but co-operate with the Congress in its march to freedom was made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu while addressing a public meeting at Rambaugh grounds this evening, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A., presiding.

She said the Congress was neither Hindu nor Muslim. If Mr. Jinnah re-entered the Congress, it would be his. The Congress by the Karachi resolution assured equal rights to everyone and there was no going back therefrom.

She pleaded for harmony, unity, sincerity of purpose, discipline and a spirit of sacrifice in the interests of this country which was undergoing a great revolution for the past five years

Although not against it, Mrs. Naidu expressed that she had apprehensions that office acceptance would create inactivity and hinder the progress of India's struggle. But Congress Ministers have proved true and sincere in the fight and "office" has not weakened them.

They have also shown to the world that Indians can manage their affairs well. With limited powers they have been serving the masses. Office has thus served as a weapon for carrying on the country's struggle. Ministries will be given up as soon as India's honour is at stake therefrom.

Referring to Federation she said that the Congress having once said its word it was needless to repeat the same thing again.

Earlier she declared open the Lakshmi Insurance Building at 4 p. m., in the presence of a large gathering, including the Premier, Khan Bahadur Alla Bux and Mr. Nichaldas, Minister for Public Works.—United Press.

FAMINE HAVOC AT HISSAR

Premier's Suspicion Of Relief Workers

(From Our Correspondent)

HISSAR, (By Mail).

The workmen and higher-staff of the Lyalpur Cotton Mills, as a token of their sympathy for the famine distressed people of the Hissar District, have placed 100 maunds wheat, one bale of old cloth, two bales of cloth pieces, two Boras of fly cotton and Rs. 250 in cash at the disposal of the Congress Famine Relief Committee to administer help to the sufferers.

Sir Kailash Narain, Prime Minister Bikanir State toured Rajgarh, Bhadra and Nohar, at each of the places, the Prime Minister halted for a few hours only. He did not see any of the thousands of famine afflicted Kisans, who had collected in thousands to tell him of their destitute condition and to pray for relief. It has transpired that the visit of the Prime Minister was to ascertain whether private famine relief bodies, including Rajputana, Akal Samiti, were not carrying Political propaganda against the State under cover of administering help to the famine sufferers.

Bose Leaving For Wardha This Evening

Will Return To Bombay From Tamilnad Tour On Jan 10

According to the final programme drawn up on Sunday, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will leave Bombay for Wardha by the Calcutta Mail on Monday evening.

After seeing Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon, he will leave for Madras by the Grand Trunk Express on December 27. The Congress President will inaugurate the Provincial Conference at Ramnad on December 30 and later start on a tour of Tamilnad. He will return to Bombay on January 10 and leave for Bardoli the next day to attend the Working Committee meeting.

It is understood that Sjt. Bose's visit to Shegaon is in connection with the Working Committee sitting as also with the Bengal question.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Will Meet At Bardoli On Jan. 11

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent a telegraphic message to Acharya Kripalani asking him to announce the 11th of January as the final date for the Working Committee meeting at Bardoli.

NO FURNISHING OF SECURITY

All Accused Prefer Jail

DRUG, Dec. 24

After being tried on a charge of defiance of the State order banning demonstrations and gatherings of five or more persons, eleven persons were directed at Rajnandgaon to furnish a security in a sum of Rs. 500 each or in default to suffer six months' simple imprisonment. All the accused declined to furnish the security and preferred jail.

Two State Congressmen who are awaiting trial and are now in jail have demanded "Khaddar" clothes, but their demand has been refused by the jail authorities. They have therefore, refused to use the usual jail clothes supplied to prisoners.—A.P.

Travancore And Mahatma's Hopes

Will Durbar Withdraw Prosecutions And Set Prisoners Free?

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 25.

On receipt of a telegram from the President of the Travancore State Congress, Gandhiji said he was delighted that personal allegations against the Dewan were withdrawn. He added that the civil disobedience should also be suspended in order to examine the whole position afresh. He hopes that in view of the withdrawal of the allegations prosecutions will be withdrawn by the State and prisoners will be set free.—A.P.

JOY OF SELF-EXPRESSION

Tagore's Address At Vishwabharati Annual Gathering

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 24

"I have tried my self-sacrifice and self-dedication to build up this institution of Vishwabarathi. I would entrust it with reverent heart to the care of my countrymen in these last days of my life and I would remain grateful to them if they receive this life work of mine in the same spirit".

Thus declared Poet Rabindranath Tagore while addressing the annual meeting of the general body of members of the Vishwabharathi to-day.

The Poet continued: "I have undertaken this work not for profit, neither for fame; nor do I think I am keeping my countrymen under a deep obligation. I have always felt that man should develop to the full all faculties in him and that if he has to rise to the full stature of his manhood he should not neglect the growth of any of these faculties by trying to specialise in some work. The cultivation of imagination could not satisfy all my inner needs and I have experienced the joy of self-expression by my work here".—United Press.

REFUGE FOR RUSTICATED STUDENTS

Nagpur 'Varsity Facilities To Hyderabad Satyagrahis

YEOTMAL, Dec. 24.

The Second Yeotmal District Conference under the presidency of Mr. T. J. Kedar concluded its session after passing 25 resolutions including one, recording the Conference's sympathy for the Satyagraha in the Hyderabad State.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University announced at the Conference amid cheers the facilities that the Nagpur University had afforded to the students rusticated by the Usmania University, Hyderabad.—A. P.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR SANGLI

Reforms Announced Quite Satisfactory, Says Deo

POONA, Dec. 24.

That the reforms announced by the Raja Saheb of Sangli on December 23, were quite satisfactory inasmuch as he had conceded in full the demands of his subjects and announced Responsible Government as the ultimate goal, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the Maharashtra Congress Leader and a member of the Working Committee, interviewed by the Associated Press.

Mr. Deo returned from Sangli this morning, where he played a prominent part in presenting the popular demands to the Dewan and bringing about the reforms announced.

Mr. Deo added that an objection that could be brought against these reforms was that it introduced Dyarchy but he pointed out that the fundamental objection against Dyarchy, namely conflict of interests which prevailed in the case of British India, was absent in the case of a State. He asked doubters outside to wait and see before venturing on any criticism. The reduction of the privy purse, announced by the Raja Saheb, said Mr. Shankarrao Deo, would benefit the public to the extent of Rs. 50,000 annually.—A. P.

Minister For Transferred Departments Appointed

SANGLI, Dec. 24.

After discussion on the budget in the Sangli Assembly to-day, Mr. B. N. De, President of the Assembly read out the following Order of His Highness to the House:

"On December 22, certain announcements regarding constitutional reform were made in Assembly. To go through the preliminary incidentals to the introduction of these reforms, will take time. Rajasaheb however does not consider it desirable to postpone the appointment of a minister. Accordingly the Rajasaheb has been pleased to choose and appoint Mr. A. R. Mahishi as Minister in Charge of Education, Agriculture, Medical, Co-operative, Local Self-Government and P. W. D. (transferred) Departments. The appointment will take effect from January 1, 1939."—A. P.

Sholapur Honours C. P. Assembly Speaker

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 24.

Sjt. Ghanshyamsing Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly and the President of the International Aryan League were presented with an address of welcome by the local Congress Committee to-day.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE
COME BACK, YOU FOOLS! IT'S A TRICK!
BUT THEIR ONLY THOUGHT IS TO GET AWAY FROM THE BARGE....
THEY'LL SWIM RIGHT INTO DONAVAN'S ARMS!.... ONLY "SLICK" AND LIL ARE LEFT. LET'S SEE IF MY FACE WILL THROW A SCARE INTO 'EM.....
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SWIMMING AROUND TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BARGE WADE SILENTLY SLIPS ABOARD
9-24
GUNMAN'S BLUFF

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